

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

28,309

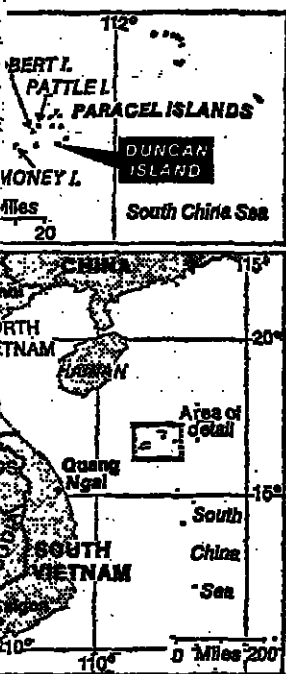
PARIS, MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1974

Established 1887

Chinese Overrun Vietnamese in Battle on Islands

By H.D.S. Greenway

SAIGON, Jan. 20 (WP).—Chinese troops, supported by four MIG fighters, attacked and apparently overran the last South Vietnamese command on the islands of the Paracel Archipelago, the South Vietnamese military command announced.



The Chinese first wrested apparent control of the disputed islands from the South Vietnamese yesterday when a Vietnamese command, led by Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, said, the Chinese sent about 100 men and 11 ships—including a troop transport and a guided-missile destroyer—into the area of Duncan Island.

He said that each side lost a subunit and that two South Vietnamese destroyers sustained light damage. The South Vietnamese force, Col. Hien said, was outmatched by the Chinese and retreated northward and eastward to the vicinity of Pattie, Robert and Money Islands.

On land yesterday, a South Vietnamese force tried to disembark at Duncan Island, but was forced to withdraw. The South Vietnamese command said that at least four men were killed and 20 wounded, and at least 250 were missing.

Presumed Overrun
Today, Chinese troops landed on the islands of Pattie, Robert and Money, Col. Hien said, and were supported by four MIGs. After 30 minutes of fighting, the South Vietnamese lost radio communication with the troops. "We presume our positions on those islands were overrun," Col. Hien said.

Pattie Island was defended by a company of about 120 South Vietnamese militiamen. Robert and Money Islands each were defended by half a platoon of navy men, roughly 15 men on each island, Col. Hien said.

The Paracel Archipelago, more than 300 miles from the coast of both South Vietnam and China, is claimed by both countries.

In Hong Kong today, Reuters reported that the Chinese news agency accused the South Vietnamese Navy of firing rockets on Chinese patrol boats in the Paracel Islands.



Yasser Arafat (left), leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, being briefed in Cairo yesterday by Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy on agreement with Israel. Mr. Arafat and PLO Executive Committee later clashed over the accord. Story on Page 2.

Following Up Pullback Agreement

Kissinger Relays Syrian Ideas...

By Marilyn Berger

TEL AVIV, Jan. 20 (WP).—U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger made an unscheduled stop in Israel today on his way home to the United States to drop off some Syrian negotiating ideas that might possibly lead to talks on a disengagement of Syrian and Israeli forces on the Golan Heights.

Mr. Kissinger went to Damascus this morning for talks after a visit yesterday to the Jordanian port of Aqaba, where he briefed King Hussein and other government officials on the terms of the Israeli-Egyptian disengagement agreement signed on Friday.

After the discussions in Damascus with President Hafez al-Assad, Mr. Kissinger said that the Syrian leader had made "some very constructive suggestions" on a disengagement and on an overall Arab-Israeli settlement.

There were strong hints that the Syrian-Israeli impasse over prisoners of war—the main obstacle to negotiations—might be on the way to a solution.

Senior U.S. officials traveling with the Kissinger party said nevertheless that any Syrian-Israeli talks would be much more complex and tougher than the

successful Egyptian-Israeli negotiations in which Mr. Kissinger served as the go-between.

Two basic reasons were cited: Mr. Assad does not run a one-man show like Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. His government is considered far less stable and he must get the concurrence of a large number of others with power for what he does.

The Golan Heights is a much smaller, more compact area than the Sinai Peninsula. There is much less "give" for the creation of buffer zones between the two sides. Israel regards the heights as an essential defense line to

the Syrian front.

...Sadat Explains Accord to Arabs
From Wire Dispatches
ABU DHABI, Jan. 20.—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat arrived here tonight, his sixth stopover on a tour of Arab states begun on Friday night, to brief the United Arab Emirates government on Egypt's military disengagement accord with Israel.

Mr. Sadat was welcomed on arrival from the neighboring Persian Gulf oil state of Qatar by Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan, Foreign Minister Ahmed al-Suwaidi and other top ministers.

Earlier today, in Kuwait, Mr. Sadat said the next stage in steps toward a Middle East settlement must be the disengagement of Syrian and Israeli troops in the Golan Heights.

Mr. Sadat addressed a news conference after four hours of talks with Kuwaiti ruler Sheikh Sabah al-Salem al-Sabah today.

Asked what was Egypt's role in Syrian-Israeli disengagement, he said: "As I said in Aswan: We are committed, and the American secretary of state is publicly committed, to the idea that the next stage—not subject to any debate—is the disengagement of troops on the Syrian front."

Mr. Sadat dismissed questions about apparent Syrian displeasure with the Egyptian-Israeli agreement, commenting, "There is no justification for such questions; whatever happens to Egypt happens to Syria, and whatever happens to Syria happens to Egypt."

Before visiting Kuwait, Mr. Sadat already had been to Saudi Arabia for talks with King Faisal (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Arabs to Meet On Resuming Supplies to U.S.
BEIRUT, Jan. 20 (UPI).—The Iraqi News Agency said today that it expected Arab oil-producing countries to resume normal production and oil supplies to the United States following the signing Friday of the Egyptian-Israeli troop disengagement accord.

Reporting from Cairo, the agency said a decision to this effect would be made at a meeting of 10 Arab oil ministers scheduled for Cairo on Tuesday.

It is expected that Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries will resume their oil supply to the United States, the agency said.

France to Float Franc For Six-Month Period

Some Nations Shut Money Marts Today

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Jan. 20 (UPI).—To soften the anticipated impact of the huge rise in oil prices, the French government yesterday effectively devalued the franc by allowing it to float.

The extent of the devaluation will be set by the play of market forces, although the government will intervene as it sees fit to "maintain an orderly market."

It was announced today that the German, Dutch and Belgian foreign-exchange markets will be closed tomorrow, but the London market, the most important in the world, will be operating as usual, a spokesman for the Bank of England said. The French market also was expected to open tomorrow.

The de facto devaluation results from the government's surprise announcement that for six months the Bank of France will not be obliged to support the value of the commercial franc on the foreign-exchange market.

The major benefit, Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing told a nationwide radio and television audience, is that the move will "protect our monetary reserves." These now total close to \$8 billion and will be needed to pay for the higher cost of oil imports—which the minister earlier this month estimated would soar from 15 billion francs last year to 45 billion francs (about \$9 billion) this year. And, he estimated, the nation's trade surplus would have to rise 18 billion francs this year if this bill were to be paid without drawing down the nation's gold and foreign-currency reserves.

Thus, the government does not want to see its reserves melt away in support operations for the franc on the foreign-exchange market.

Second Advantage
The second advantage he cited in last night's speech "is the freedom to follow an economic policy" aimed at maintaining a high level of exports and a high level of industrial production and employment without the constraints of how such a policy might affect the value of the franc on the foreign-exchange market.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing acknowledged this "serious drawback" but said that it was simply a "parenthesis in the progress" toward a new economic and monetary union, a pause which would be ended in six months' time.



French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing talks with reporters outside the Elysée Palace after Saturday's cabinet meeting on the future of the franc.

Hails Voluntary Cooperation

Nixon Says Success in Saving Fuel May Preclude Rationing

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (WP).—President Nixon said yesterday that Americans late concerned about much energy voluntarily that it looks as though the nation will get through the winter without homes going cold and without having to resort to gas rationing in the spring.

He declared in a 15-minute radio address that this "personal, voluntary conservation" is the single most important reason for our success so far "in coping with fuel shortages aggravated by the Arab oil embargo."

"If this voluntary cooperation continues," Mr. Nixon said, "I can say confidently to you today that we can prevent hardships this winter and that we can avoid gas rationing this spring."

He said his feelings "could not be stronger" on the federal responsibility to make sure that oil companies do not "make huge profits from the shortage" while individuals make sacrifices to conserve energy.

"I can assure you," Mr. Nixon said, "that Americans will not wind up paying \$1 a gallon for gasoline nor \$1 for a loaf of bread." He called reports of this

happening "scare stories" something that is "ridiculous."

He gave no sign that the Arab oil embargo will be lifted soon, as some oil executives are predicting, but did assert that the world is "approaching a point where the oil embargo and the increase in prices on the international market is self-defeating for everyone."

"Clearly," Mr. Nixon said in this address, "we must have a cooperative, international accommodation of both supplies and prices."

He warned, however, that even if the oil embargo is eased and prices go down "we must continue to move forward toward achieving a capacity for self-sufficiency in energy right here at home."

He took exception to the reports alleging that the current energy crisis is a phony one, declaring: "The shortages are genuine; they may become more severe, and they are potentially dangerous."

The President said "the heart of the current emergency" is the fact that the United States cannot make up from foreign sources the entire difference between the 11 million barrels of oil it produces and the 18 million barrels it uses on a given day.

\$2.4-Million Bail Set for Cornfeld

GENEVA, Jan. 20 (AP).—A Geneva magistrate's court Friday fixed a record Swiss bail of eight million francs (\$2.4 million) for the release of Bernard Cornfeld, virtually assuring he will stay in prison.

The former head and founder of Investors Overseas Services is in Geneva's St. Antoine Prison.

It was the second plea for release on bail by the bearded 45-year-old former financial wizard of offshore mutual funds, who was arrested in May on charges of fraud, dishonest management, forgery and incitement to speculation.

Pentagon Is Seeking \$99 Billion in New Budget

Increase Certain to Stir Debate

Request Keyed to Soviet Talks

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (NYT).—The Nixon administration has decided to ask Congress for almost \$99 billion in new spending authority for defense, including \$32.6 billion in the new budget and \$66.4 billion in supplemental funds for the previous year.

The total package, up 15 percent from the \$84.2 billion approved last year, is certain to set off serious debate in Congress—which is precisely what Secretary of Defense James H. Schlesinger is known to desire.

Administration officials who disclosed the new budget figures said the overall increase was due to the higher price of arms, rising manpower costs, the extra costs

of fuel and new nuclear-weapons programs.

Pentagon officials declined to be specific in explaining the \$8.4-billion increase, from \$84.2 billion to \$92.6 billion. The Pentagon, they said, calculates inflation at the rate of 6 percent. This alone will drive up payroll and weapons procurement costs by about \$3 billion each.

The officials said they had to be vague on added fuel costs because of the difficulty of estimating future fuel prices and military operations. They insisted that the Pentagon would observe the White House mandate to reduce fuel consumption by about 15 percent, but still expected an increase in fuel costs.

The Nixon administration is nearing an internal compromise on nuclear arms policy, formulating new budget requests for a vast array of strategic weapons along with proposals to be submitted in arms talks with Moscow to restrict or ban most of the same weapons. The talks with Moscow are to resume on Jan. 31.

Senior officials said that they would not try to persuade Congress to authorize the new weapons by arguing that the Soviet Union was about to overwhelm the United States in nuclear weaponry, as administration officials did during the debate over an anti-ballistic missile system.

Instead, officials said that they would argue that the President needs a choice between weapons

for all-out and limited nuclear war to prevent Moscow from gaining a future diplomatic advantage. They say that the President does not now have such a choice.

The officials implied, and Soviet sources have hinted, that each side would present new proposals in the stalled talks in Vienna on limiting strategic arms.

The new budget request for nuclear arms, which is expected to total \$19 billion, is regarded as a typical bureaucratic compromise. The Pentagon is to get the new arms, at least contingently. And the State Department is to get flexibility in negotiations with Moscow to ban, limit or reduce most of these arms.

Senate critics of the administration (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Probe Suspects' Plea Bargaining With Jaworski Called Likely

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (NYT).—Leon Jaworski, the special Watergate prosecutor, Friday confirmed reports that his office had had discussions with key figures under investigation and aides in his office indicated later that those discussions could lead to plea bargaining.

The prosecutor's staff insisted that his statements—made on an NBC television show—did not mean that plea bargaining was already under way. However, it is known that Mr. Jaworski had told aides—in a report repeated to newsmen the week before last—that he hoped to have the prosecution "wrapped up" within three months.

This timetable indicated a hope that he could avoid lengthy court battles. Few observers familiar with the investigation believe that such a timetable can be met without some sort of plea bargaining—in which a person facing possible indictment and criminal charges tries to reach an agreement to submit to some of the possible charges and avoid trial on others. He may agree to furnish evidence against others under investigation.

The week before last, it was learned that John D. Ehrlichman, under investigation for his activities while domestic-affairs adviser to President Nixon, had visited Mr. Jaworski with his attorneys. Mr. Jaworski confirmed that discussions had been held, but added: "No offer has been made to Mr. Ehrlichman by this office."

On Friday, Mr. Jaworski said on the TV show that "some discussions" have been held with "more than one" person and "their names are known" as public figures.

Seeking Ousts Russians on Spy Charges

HONG KONG, Jan. 20 (NYT).—Five Soviet citizens, including senior diplomat and two other members of the Soviet Embassy, were expelled from China yesterday on charges that they engaged in espionage activities.

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Chinese government had been apprehensive of the making contact with Chinese agents on the outskirts of Hong Kong.

The spy case, as outlined by the spokesman, one of the most dramatic developments in Sino-Soviet relations since the Soviet Embassy in Beijing was expelled from China in 1959.

It is likely to heighten tensions between the two countries, which have been sharply divided over the questions and ideological differences.

In Moscow, the Soviet Foreign Ministry refused to comment on the matter, the AP reported.

"Utter Hypocrisy"
The Chinese note, handed to the Soviet ambassador by Xu Chuan, deputy Chinese minister in Hong Kong, said the case showed the "utter hypocrisy" of the Soviet authorities.

He noted the expelled Chinese as V. I. Marchenko, the secretary of the embassy, his wife, U. A. Semenov, a secretary, and his wife; A. A. Kolosov, an interpreter in the office of the Soviet embassy. The Chinese government reported that the left China yesterday after-

Pullback Seen Shifting Balance to Egypt

Advantage for Russia

These sources pointed out that if, as many believe, the agreement led to the reopening of the Suez Canal, the Soviet Union would reap an important strategic advantage. Russian naval forces

The PLO spokesman added: "The Executive Committee, criticizing bilateral partial solutions, affirms that it will continue to struggle to prevent the Hashemite [Jordanian] authorities from concluding any surrender settlement that will lead to dividing Palestinian territory between it and the enemy and to the total liquidation of the Palestine case."

The Executive Committee drew the attention of the Arab states

Rep. William L. Hungate, D., Mo., said last week the application of Karen Dwyer, 18, of St. Charles was returned to him with a note saying that "established Air Force policy limits admission to males only." Rep. Hungate represented Miss Dwyer.

London, the estimated value of the building is now £45-55 million (\$99-121 million). Also, Mr. Hyams pays far lower property taxes on it than he would if it were occupied.



This had created an impasse since Israel had insisted that the turnover of the POW list was a prerequisite for talks with Syria. Mr. Kissinger said upon his arrival in Israel that he brought

police last week. Dissident sources said KGB officers confiscated anything the writer had connected with Mr. Solzhenitsky.

Some anti-Communist oppo-	OSLO	29	51	Unavailable
nents of Mr. Thieu have said	PARIS	8	47	Goody
frankly that they find them-	PARROT	7	45	Cloudy
selves softening their attacks on	ROME	14	57	Cloudy
him, not merely because they fear	SOFIA	1	38	Rain
arrest and imprisonment—which	ST. LOUIS	1	38	Unavailable
has been the history of their	TEHRAN	2	38	Overcast
	TEL AVIV	1	38	Unavailable
	YOKOHAMA	25	51	Goody

Thousands of Soviet citizens converged on Red Square today to pay tribute to Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state, on the eve of the 50th anniversary of his death.

Some anti-Communist opponents of Mr. Thieu have so frankly that they find themselves softening their attacks on him, not merely because they fear arrest and imprisonment—while some do but also because they

MSL	19	51	Overcast
ORLO	1	99	Unavailable
PARIS	8	47	Cloudy
PRAGUE	7	45	Cloudy
ROME	14	57	Cloudy
SOFIA	4	59	Fair
STOCKHOLM	1	34	Cloudy
TEHRAN	2	36	Overcast
TEL AVIV	1	34	Unavailable
TURKIE	16	51	Cloudy
VIENNA	5	52	Cloudy

police last week. Dissident sources said KGB officers confiscated anything the writer had connected with Mr. Solzhenitsky.

Some anti-Communist opponents of Mr. Thieu have so frankly that they find themselves softening their attacks on him, not merely because they fear arrest and imprisonment—while some do but also because they

MSL	19	51	Overcast
ORLO	1	99	Unavailable
PARIS	8	47	Cloudy
PRAGUE	7	45	Cloudy
ROME	14	57	Cloudy
SOFIA	4	59	Fair
STOCKHOLM	1	34	Cloudy
TEHRAN	2	36	Overcast
TEL AVIV	1	34	Unavailable
TOKYO	16	51	Cloudy
VIENNA	5	52	Cloudy

TELEMAN	2	38	Overcast
FILM AVE	1	38	Unsettled
THEATRE	16	51	Cloudy
VENICE	3	47	Cloudy
VIENNA	2	47	Cloudy
WARSAW	4	39	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	8	41	Cloudy
ZERIN	8	41	Rain

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., 64.2
 1200, 64.2)

where everything is perfection all year round! Stay in elegant hotels and enjoy delicious Portuguese cuisine in traditional restaurants. Relax on beautiful ocean beaches and wander through enchanting gardens. Practice all your favorite sports. The climate, the casino, the company... you'll find the best of everything in Estoril!

FOR THE EXCITING DETAILS, WRITE TO JUNTA DE TURISMO, ESTORIL, PORTUGAL.

هكذا آمن الناصريون

More Maneuverable

U.S. Developing New Type Warhead

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Defense Department has announced it is developing a new type of warhead that can be maneuvered to avoid enemy defenses and eventually home in on high accuracy on such targets as missile silos.

The acronymic world of the Pentagon, the new warhead is known as MARV, for maneuverable re-entry vehicle. It represents the third generation

in a family of multiple warheads that the United States has developed for its strategic missiles.

First there was the MRV, or multiple re-entry vehicle, representing a fairly rudimentary approach, in which a few warheads on a missile were fired like shotgun pellets to fall on a target area.

Noted in Quarterly

The official baptism of the new warhead, the birth of which has long been rumored, occurred in a footnote to the Defense Department's latest quarterly report to Congress on the costs of major weapons programs. The report noted that there had been a \$21-million increase in the Trident missile program to pay for an advanced development effort for MARVs.

The warheads will go on top of the long-range missile that is being developed for the Trident submarine, the first of which is to go into operation in 1978.

The footnote on the new warhead was made public yesterday by Rep. Les Aspin, D. Wis., who called the development of the weapon "either foolish or dangerous or both."

It was the first official confirmation that the warheads were under development. It also provided an indication that, despite all the recent warning of Defense Department officials about Soviet missile developments, the United States was still maintaining an advantage in warhead technology.

Soviet in First Stage

Judging from the missiles it has deployed, the Soviet Union is still in the earliest stage—the shotgun approach.

The United States has long since progressed beyond the shotgun stage. Starting about six years ago, it began deploying independently targetable warheads on both its land-based and submarine missiles, sharply increasing the number of warheads it could land on targets.

The issue now being raised in arms-control circles is whether the third-generation warhead will destabilize the strategic arms race, just as the introduction of the first-generation warhead greatly complicated efforts to place limitations on strategic arms.

It is argued that the introduction of the maneuverable warhead will compound fears that one side is trying to achieve a first-strike capability through more accurate warheads.

It was this objection that was raised by Rep. Aspin. He described the new warhead as "an escalation of the arms race beyond the MRVs."

Response by Pentagon

The response of Defense Department officials was that the new warhead for the Trident missile should not be destabilizing or disconcerting to the Soviet Union because it was being developed as an "evading" or "dodging" missile, and not as a "killer" or Soviet intercontinental missile.

The explanation offered by these officials was that the Defense Department had to develop the new warheads because the United States had entered into an anti-ballistic-missile treaty with the Soviet Union which violated or abrogated. The new warhead thus becomes another example of how last year's anti-ballistic missile treaty and the five-year agreement limiting offensive weapons have had the effect of stimulating the "contingency" development of new strategic weapons by the United States.

White House Says Nixon Defense Costs Far Less Than Prosecution

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—The White House has announced that the cost of President Nixon's defense is far less than the cost of his prosecution.

Apparently seeking to mute any criticism of government attorneys to defend Mr. Nixon, an official made material available to support the argument that the President's lawyers are the underdogs.

The official reported that expenses of the White House legal group totaled \$200,418 between July 1 and Jan. 9. He said spending for the full 1974 fiscal year, ending June 30, probably would total about \$800,000 and perhaps more.

By contrast, he said special prosecutor Leon Jaworski alone has a \$2.8-million budget; the Senate Watergate committee, \$1.5 million; and the House Judiciary Committee, \$1 million.

The official said Mr. Nixon's defense team consists of 14 full-time attorneys, four part-time lawyer-consultants and seven secretaries.

He said the Watergate prosecutor and the two congressional committees employ 50 attorneys, with 25 more authorized. They employ 115 investigators, accountants, researchers, secretaries and other personnel.

Boston attorney James D. St. Clair heads the Nixon team at a salary of \$42,500 a year, the same as White House counsel J. Fred Buzhardt and presidential assistant Leonard Garment, who are trying to cut loose from Watergate chores but were listed by the White House source as members of the defense staff.

Cecil Rosenman, a staff assistant to Mr. Nixon who is paid \$42,000 a year, was cited as the only other defense attorney on the White House payroll.

Mr. Jaworski's salary is \$38,000 a year.

Mills Urges Nixon to Resign to Avoid Impeachment Fight

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (WP)—Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, perhaps the most influential member of the House, said Friday that President Nixon should resign rather than subject the United States to a bitter impeachment struggle.

Rep. Mills, D. Ark., first told his constituents that the President should resign if the House Judiciary Committee recommends that he be impeached for Watergate or other matters. He said that he would support such a recommendation but added that "everything I hear" points that way.

Later he seemed to harden his remarks by saying that if Mr. Nixon "were looking to me for advice, I would say resign in the near future."

Rep. Mills said that "under existing circumstances we would do better off with (Vice President) Ford as President."

He also made this statement appear to be a direct plea for Mr. Nixon to step down: "If it takes legislation granting him immunity from criminal prosecution after leaving office to get him to resign, I would be willing to sponsor it."

Rep. Mills, chairman of the House and Means Committee, is considered the House's most influential legislator. What he says is important, because he sits at the center of the House establishment and, as a moderate, publisher, is very influential with the center group in the House whose votes would be needed for impeachment.

Rep. Mills said he doubted there is sufficient proof on the public record now that Mr. Nixon committed the "high crimes and misdemeanors" which the constitution makes grounds for impeachment.

But he said the President would resign before the issue reaches the level of a fight in the full House, because the struggle, whatever the outcome, could "bring about the worst kind of chaos in the country since the Civil War."

Produces More Doubt

Asked about revelations of Watergate conversations, Rep. Mills said, "It eliminates the under operation. It produces more doubt by the public as to its credibility. If he is not credible, it's hard for him to lead the country in difficult times."

He also said the investigation by the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, which he said, as to whether Mr. Nixon openly took large deductions for donating his vice-presidential papers to the government, could be completed in 30 to 40 days.

He said the committee's findings will be made public and submitted as a report to the House Judiciary Committee for its impeachment deliberations.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Edward L. Morgan, who is a White House aide handled Mr. Nixon's gift of papers to the National Archives, resigned Friday.

Mr. Morgan, 25, said that his resignation was prompted in part by the controversy surrounding the deed of the papers and the embarrassment caused the President.

Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz announced the resignation, although Mr. Morgan was nominated for the post by

Priest Feels Exorcism Freed 3 From Devil

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20 (AP)—A young family suffering "attacks of the devil" underwent the Roman Catholic rite of exorcism last fall, the Catholic priest who performed the exorcism said on Friday.

The Rev. Karl Patzelt, a Jesuit, said the family—a husband, wife and 2-year-old son—struggled with Satan for 30 days before the ancient Christian rite "set them free."

"I cast you out, unclean spirits, along with every satanic power of the enemy, every specter from hell and all your fell companions," Father Patzelt recalled saying, holding incense aloft.

"Suddenly there was peace. Nothing has happened since," he said.

The 14th Time

It had been the 14th time in the 30 days that he had said the rite in the house in Daly City, near here. Father Patzelt said the couple had contacted him through a Carmelite monastery.

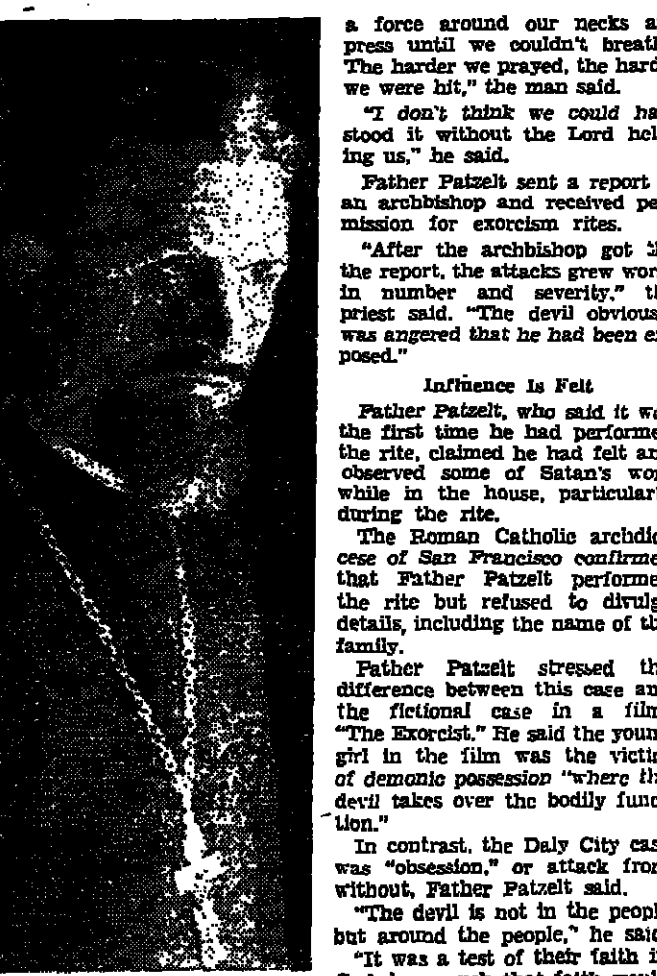
They told Father Patzelt the first apparently supernatural phenomenon occurred during 10 weeks in the spring of 1972. After a full, the incidents resumed in May, 1973, the Jesuit priest said.

"Since then they could sleep only two hours each night, from 4 a.m. to 6 a.m., because of the disturbances caused by the evil one—throwing around their shoes, breaking windows, putting towels on fire, hitting them and thousands of other dirty tricks," he said.

In one case, a knife was propelled across a room and imbedded in a wall, he said.

The husband, a 29-year-old airline employee, described his experiences in an interview with the San Francisco Examiner on the condition that his name not be used. The interview was published yesterday.

He said he was born in Britain, raised as an orthodox Jew and



The Rev. Karl Patzelt

was converted to Roman Catholicism after the exorcism. He said his wife was raised as a Catholic.

'Army of Demons'

"It seemed he (Satan) had a whole army of demons with him, the man said.

He also said: "They would put

Republican Is Upset

A Watergate Backlash Seen In Special California Vote

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 20 (AP)—As he campaigned across San Bernardino County in the last month, underdog Democrat Ruben Ayala told voters "The road back from Watergate begins here."

Republicans didn't think so. They had compiled an impressive record of victories in special California legislative elections during 1973: five out of seven.

They had done it by fielding attractive, articulate candidates, the party proclaimed in a state-meat just last week. "We believe this augurs well for the California Republican outlook in 1974," the statement said—Watergate or no Watergate.

The GOP had such a man in last Tuesday's special election in California's 20th State Senate District: 39-year-old Jerry Lewis, a good-looking former insurance man who had risen quickly in party ranks during five years in the State Assembly.

Mr. Lewis tried to avoid the pitfalls of Watergate and related developments. He didn't talk about Richard Nixon, even kept Gov. Ronald Reagan at a respectful distance. He divulged all his financial assets and campaign contributors early. He was favored to win.

But Wednesday morning, it was 50-year-old Ruben Ayala who was the senator-elect from the 20th District. After trailing Mr. Lewis by 6,800 votes in the four-way December primary, Mr. Ayala won the runoff with 54 percent of the vote, 45,073 to 38,325.

Analysis of both parties are examining the election intently. Their conclusion so far is that Mr. Ayala, a county supervisor, won by attacking Mr. Lewis on the acceptance of heavy campaign

support from special interest groups, including lobbyists who work in the Capitol in Sacramento.

The election had unusual significance for a one-county, legislative contest. San Bernardino is the nation's largest county stretching 20,000 square miles from the outskirts of metropolitan Los Angeles across 11 million acres of desert to the borders of Nevada and Arizona, an area nearly twice as large as Maryland.

Its population is 885,000, larger than that of seven states. Politically, the county is typical of its Southern California neighbor. Democrats hold a majority in voter registration, 53 percent to 42 percent for Republicans. But the county frequently goes Republican.

In 1972, San Bernardino went nearly 2-1 for President Nixon; voted 2-1 to send Republican Rep. Jerry Pettis back to Washington, and re-elected its two assemblymen, a Democrat and a Republican, Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Ayala campaigned hard on the fact that 22 major contributors to Mr. Lewis' \$130,000 primary campaign were lobbyists, several of them representing big oil companies. Mr. Ayala spent \$30,000 in the primary.

The chairman of the GOP Senate caucus, John L. Harmer, said it was a mistake to import "special-interest money" even though it was a traditional practice of both parties.

"The lesson in this election is that we had better find a way to raise money inside the districts in these local elections, even if the electorate is reluctant to put it up," Mr. Harmer said.

But one Lewis campaign coordinator blamed Mr. Nixon. "You can quote me," Jack Bacon, a veteran of GOP legislative campaigns, said. "We can't stand this any longer. He's got to step down."

The campaign finance issue was a phony one but it worked, contended Paul Haerle, the State Republican vice-chairman. "Ayala managed to seize hold of an issue on the public mind nationwide and turn it to his advantage—on the offensive. When you get onto an issue on the public mind, you generally win," he said.

Mr. Haerle, a San Francisco attorney, termed it ironic that Mr. Ayala won votes on the issue even though he "spent money like a drunken sailor" late in the campaign attacking Mr. Lewis through newspaper and television advertising.

While Gov. Reagan did not personally campaign for Mr. Lewis in the district, he held a \$500-a-couple fund-raising dinner for the campaign at the governor's mansion in Sacramento on election eve.

Mr. Ayala responded by running a newspaper ad which asked voters: "Were you invited to this party?"

The answer was: "The oil lobby, liquor interests, highway lobby, land developers, the drug industry and bigtime Sacramento power brokers were!"

GOP Workshop

CHICAGO, Jan. 20 (AP)—Republican leaders from several key states say fallout from Watergate will not affect their chances in elections this year and that most active Republicans still support the President.

Many of 80 Republican chairmen from 39 states who closed a three-day workshop session here yesterday said they doubted that Watergate would affect local, state or U.S. congressional elections.

None of several officials interviewed at the workshop, called by the GOP National Committee, said they believed the President's resignation or removal from office would benefit their state parties.

Flood Evacuees Return to Homes In U.S. Northwest

POCATELLO, Idaho, Jan. 20 (AP)—Thousands of persons in the Pacific Northwest started back to their homes yesterday after a week of heavy rain and melting snow. The U.S. Weather Service said the worst was over.

The storms caused 18 deaths and damage estimated at well over \$100 million in Oregon, Idaho, California, Washington and Montana.

By the week's end, all 36 counties in Oregon, 11 in Idaho, seven in California, four in Washington and one in Montana had been declared disaster areas. Each state asked for federal aid.

"The worst is over," said a spokesman for the Weather Service in California. A colder weather pattern in Seattle said forecasters "are not anticipating any problems now" from offshore weather systems.

Most rivers were expected to return to their banks soon, he said.

In Oregon, where 11 persons died, the Tsakala River forced the evacuation Friday night of 100 residents of an apartment house in a Portland suburb. About 300 persons were evacuated from the area.

Moorer Backed By Schlesinger, Pentagon Attests

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (UPI)—Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger has found no evidence disputing Adm. Thomas H. Moorer's disclaimer of involvement in any interagency spying, according to Pentagon officials.

The officials were asked yesterday whether Mr. Schlesinger might be acting to be warranted action against persons who passed secret information from the National Security Council at the White House to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, which Adm. Moorer has headed since 1970.

"They replied that for any disciplinary action to be warranted, 'somebody's got to produce more evidence than there is at the moment.'"

On Friday, Adm. Moorer acknowledged he has received materials from the NSC through other than usual channels but said the information it contained was inconsequential and duplicated what he already had received through regular channels.

"Integrity in government" is an

Gets 'Closer' to People Now

McGovern, Out in Cold, Likes Touring S.D. for Senate Race

By Douglas E. Kneeland

RAPID CITY, S.D., Jan. 20 (UPI)—When Sen. George McGovern rode into Langford, a village of about 400 in the north-east corner of the state, not long after dawn the other morning, a hand-lettered banner was stretched across the main street.

But it wasn't there for the South Dakota senator. "Congratulations, Beckey, 1974 S. D. Snow Queen," it said.

No welcoming crowd waited in the foot-stamping cold. There was no one on the snow-covered street.

Ted Welland, the senator's youthful field representative from Watertown, 77 miles to the south, drove up to the O'Connell's garage. He and Sen. McGovern ducked quickly inside, where Mary O'Connell greeted them.

"Hi, George," she said. "You're early."

"Is Mr. here?" Mr. Welland asked. Mr. Foster, who runs a farm near Britton, 17 miles farther north, is the Marshall County Democratic chairman.

"He may not be able to make it for this," Mrs. O'Connell said. "He had some chores to finish up."

"Shall we go on over to the school?" the senator asked.

Address to Students

With Mrs. O'Connell giving directions from the back seat, Mr. Welland drove the three or four blocks to the old, two-story, brick building with a modern wing that houses the Langford area's elementary, junior high and high schools.

Once inside, the senator was greeted by school officials. Then he looked in on some of the elementary classes before addressing a high-school assembly.

It wasn't much like the presidential campaign of 1972. No Secret Service agents. No newsmen and camera crews. No staff entourage or advance men. No crowds of thousands to see their candidate and scream, "We want George!"

This was campaigning, South Dakota style. "I really like it better because of the opportunity to move at a more relaxed pace and a chance to get closer," the senator said later in his three-day home-state tour that ended Wednesday on the weekend before the opening of Congress tomorrow. He is an unannounced but certain candidate for election this year to a third Senate term.

With regard to President Nixon's travel over Watergate, Sen. McGovern's voice has been a quiet one, even though he is campaigning hard in a state that traditionally has a Republican edge in voter registration. He has hardly said, "I told you so," even to South Dakotans who have heard his 1972 loss by giving Mr. Nixon 54 percent of the vote to 46 percent for the senator.

Not that he has forgotten that overwhelming defeat. In private, he often reassesses the campaign, but in terms far more objective and distant from the bitter ones employed soon after the election. He says that "it really is better to lose honorably than to win dishonorably."

Italians Report On Airport Raid

ROME, Jan. 20 (Reuters)—The Italian government said today it has found proof that five Palestinian guerrillas who attacked Fiumicino Airport on Dec. 17, killing 32 persons, obtained their tickets in Libya.

An investigating commission set up by the Interior Ministry said the guerrillas arrived at Fiumicino on two separate flights from Madrid only a few hours before launching their attack.

In a report on its findings published yesterday, the three-man commission said, "It is relevant that the travel documents in question were all issued in Tripoli, by Libyan Airlines and Al-Italia."

The report quoted testimony by a passenger flying from Madrid on the morning of Dec. 17, who said there had been no security checks either before take-off or during the flight to Rome.

AT LONDON AIRPORT

Sheraton just opened

a great international hotel

right at London Airport.

For just \$12.00-\$14.50* a day you can enjoy the new Sheraton-Heathrow. Free courtesy transport service to and from all terminals and Central London. Explore Stratford, Oxford, Winchester, the countryside, Windsor, Hampton Court, Cambridge, and Runnymede are an easy drive away. Stay at the Sheraton-Heathrow. Year round heated pool, sauna, and "The Footlights" discotheque and pub.

For immediate reservations call

U.K. Freeline 2067
Amsterdam 23.65.65
Brussels 12.30.78
Copenhagen 01/14.35.35
Dusseldorf 1.46.51
Frankfurt 23.52.91
Hamburg 24.24.45
Lisbon 56.39.11
London (01) 636-6411
Madrid 222-6357
Milan 65.00.47
Munich 44.38.11
Paris 225.42.53
Stockholm 08/14.36.00

Or have your travel agent call.

*per person, per day
double occupancy, E.P.
based on £10.50 to £12.50
plus taxes and 12.5% service.

Sheraton-Heathrow Hotel

LONDON AIRPORT

'Small Incident' at Sea

"The big wars in world history," commented a South Vietnamese military spokesman in reference to Saigon's caution in the Paracels affair, "were often started by small incidents, so we have to weigh our decisions carefully." The point was well taken, and the Saigon government's position commendable. But of all the ominous "small incidents" with which history is studded, few are less explicable than that which set Chinese and South Vietnamese at one another's throats in the South China Sea.

The Paracels archipelago has long been disputed by the two governments. It lies almost equidistant from the South Vietnamese coast and that of Hainan, the big Chinese island off the shores of North Vietnam. Economically, except for fishermen and the still unexplored possibilities of oil in that area, the Paracels seem valueless; strategically, the islands composing the group are too small to count much, except for coast-guarding operations. A small South Vietnamese garrison and weather station were long the only evidences of human habitation there. Yet suddenly last week Peking announced its sovereignty over the islands; Saigon responded that it would defend them, and a confused bit of fighting ensued.

The use of Chinese force across the Yalu, against Tibet and in the disputed Indian frontier territories is fresh in memory. But Peking has of late seemed anxious to present a different image to the world—as the friend

of national liberation and revolutionary movements, to be sure, but one who preferred diplomacy in its own dealings with neighbors. Indeed, in the wake of the Sino-American détente, there have been so many euphoric accounts of the new China that, except in the Soviet Union, it seemed to be assumed that Mao's regime was a kind of peaceful rock among the swirling animosities of today's world.

In this context the battle for the Paracels assumes a symbolic importance far beyond any practical value of those bits of land that rise above the South China Sea. For North Vietnam, which has a long frontier with China and whose coast is dominated by Hainan, Chinese possession of the islands extends the range of a presumably friendly but still alien big brother. For South Vietnam the loss of the islands is a blow to its prestige, at a time when competition with the North is intense. The United States strongly desires a peaceful settlement, according to the State Department, but is "not involved." Any exertion of force by the huge mass of China, however, even, perhaps especially, when it involves so odd a target as the Paracels, is a matter of far more than local concern. China has been very valuable in the UN on a number of matters in which its direct concern seemed small. It would be interesting to hear what the Chinese representatives might have to say at Turtle Bay about the South China Sea.

Desperate Defense

The case of the Watergate tapes last week left the White House in the embarrassing position of having to insist that President Nixon had not personally erased 18 1/2 minutes of recorded conversation between himself and H. R. Haldeman. This kind of denial was reminiscent of Mr. Nixon's earlier statement to the nation that "I am not a crook." It is indicative of the American people's loss of confidence in Mr. Nixon that his staff now finds it necessary to assert that the President did not, with his own hands, destroy vital evidence.

Expert testimony leaves little doubt that the evidence was destroyed not by accident but by design, while the tape and the machine were in the custody of the President's office. Whoever erased the words which are known to have concerned the Watergate scandal could have done so only to protect the President.

The record of contradictions that led to the present juncture is clear. It can best be told in the President's own words:

● On Aug. 29, 1972, Mr. Nixon said in a news conference: "What really hurts is if you try to cover up."

● On April 30, 1973, Mr. Nixon said in a broadcast address: "We must maintain the integrity of the White House. And that integrity must be real, not transparent. There can be no whitewash at the White House."

● On May 22, 1973, Mr. Nixon said: "With his selection of Archibald Cox . . . as the special supervising prosecutor for matters relating to the case, Attorney General-designate Richardson has demonstrated his own determination to see the truth brought out. In this effort he has my full support."

● On Aug. 15, 1973, Mr. Nixon said: "Not only was I unaware of any cover-up, but at the time, and until March 21 [1973], I was unaware that there was anything to cover up."

That last statement must be reread in light of the fact that the erased eighteen minutes were part of a conversation that took place on June 20, 1972—nine months

before the date on which Mr. Nixon said he had first become aware that there was "anything to cover up." It was the erased conversation that marked the beginning of the President's awareness of the cover-up. Throughout this period, the President made repeated efforts to stall or frustrate or confuse every investigation into the relationship, if any, of the White House to Watergate.

Vice-President Ford has now stooped to follow Mr. Nixon's propaganda line of portraying the present investigations as "an all-out attack" by "a few extreme partisans" intent on nullifying the President's 1972 election mandate. The charge, absurd on the face of it, strangely echoes the theme developed by Mr. Nixon at San Clemente last August, when he said: "There are a great number of people in this country that would prefer that I do resign . . . people who did not accept the mandate of '72, who do not want the strong America that I want to build. . . . It is astonishing to hear Mr. Ford, as Mr. Nixon's natural successor in the case of the President's resignation or impeachment, charge that Mr. Nixon's 'extreme' opponents might wish to nullify the Republican mandate by replacing a Nixon administration with a Ford administration."

The impression left by last week's events is that the Nixon rebuttal is now reduced to defense of an untenable position. As the sordid case of former Vice-President Agnew clearly demonstrates, the public is no longer to be deceived by tough-talking defiance. The American people know that their country suffers immeasurably from any delay that puts off the final resolution of an intolerable crisis of confidence.

The responsibility or effective action now rests on Congress, the special prosecutor and the courts. The latest bombshell of the willfully destroyed evidence should be recognized as an unmistakable signal that the case of Congress and the American people against President Richard M. Nixon is ineluctably drawing to its climax.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Accord in the Middle East

The constructive role played by President Sadat cannot be overemphasized. He is the first Arab leader from any country to help bring about an Israeli withdrawal, however modest, from territory they had conquered. His critics in the Arab world need to remember this, especially those who, like Col. Qadhafi, specialize in words rather than action.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

Why has the Jerusalem government approved so hurriedly so disadvantageous a text? Simply because Mr. Kissinger has furnished the Israelis formal guarantees worth more in their eyes than the concessions they had vainly expected from Sadat. . . . It is true that Mr. Kissinger has

solemnly assured his allies that his country from now on feels obliged to guarantee the existence and security of the Jewish state and has made this known to the Russians. It is in this direct involvement of the United States in Middle East affairs, more than in the accord, that Israel finds its only reason for hoping and dispelling the heavy fear of having made a suckers' bargain.

—From L'Aurore (Paris).

The opportunity was too good for Mr. Nixon to demonstrate that Watergate turpitudes did not prevent him from fulfilling his self-assigned task: that of great world pacifier. He naturally did not miss it, at the risk of being accused of strutting in borrowed finery and stealing Henry Kissinger's show.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

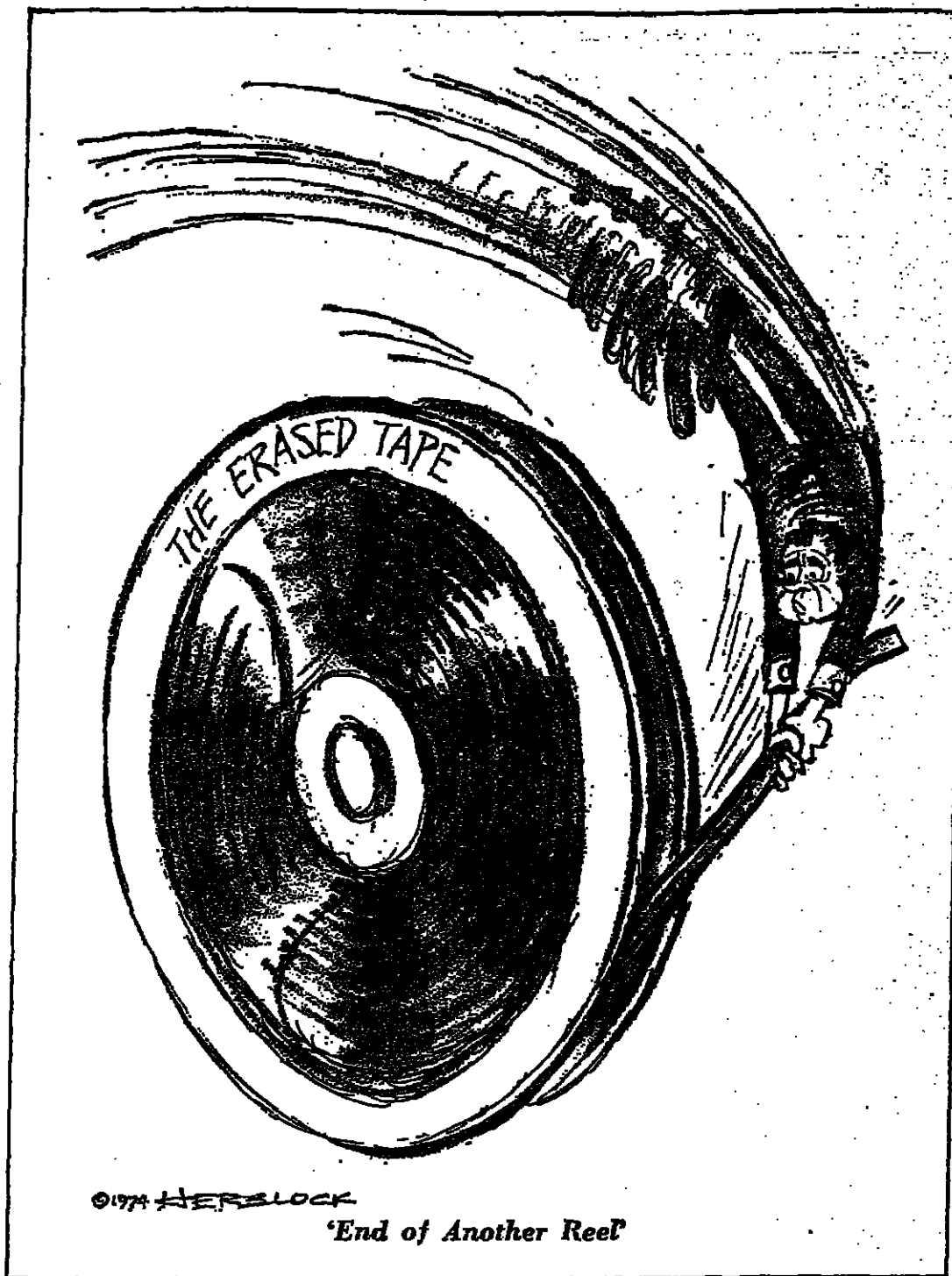
January 21, 1899

LONDON—The Daily Mail says: "One is glad to be able to set at rest all the conflicting rumors regarding Sir Henry Irving and his plans for the Lyceum by stating on authority that Sir Henry will, before going to America, reopen the Lyceum early in April, in company with Miss Ellen Terry with a play by M. Sardou has written for him on the subject of 'Robespierre.' The article goes on to say that Sir Henry is expected back from the seashore sometime this week."

Fifty Years Ago

January 21, 1924

PARIS—It was about a century ago that the first effort in modern times was made to explore the Sahara Desert. Since then other attempts have been made, but none of them have been what one could call completely successful. It remained for the automobile to conquer the great sandy waste, and that it has done, proving the most satisfactory vehicle for desert travel and superseding the camel, and the fearless Arabian steed.



'End of Another Reel'

A Long, Long Trail Awinding

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The fact that Henry Kissinger broke the logjam in the Middle East is in itself no mean accomplishment, but it would be a mistake to confuse this feat in any way with peace. Even in the simplest sense of absence of war, peace is not yet on the horizon.

Secretary Kissinger did produce by his indefatigable energy what one French newspaper called a demi-success for Egypt (after its demi-defeat on the battlefield) and a demi-defeat politically for Israel after what had been, militarily, a demi-victory.

President Sadat has managed to dislodge the Israelis from considerable territory seized in 1967, which is in itself a justification for his policies of fighting and negotiating. The United States, for its part, has gone far toward re-establishing at least a partial credibility among the Arabs.

Russia Gains

Yet, although it played down Mr. Kissinger's triumph, the biggest gain at this date is Russia. Soon it will be possible to start opening the Suez Canal, which has vital significance only to Moscow (apart from Cairo). International commerce has come to depend on vast ships which cannot negotiate Suez. However, the Russians will soon be able easily to support the naval units they maintain in the enormous Indian Ocean.

Despite these changes, however, one cannot yet see peace on the horizon. To start with—as proven by the creation and vanishing of the Libyan-Tunisian union—the area is incredibly volatile. Policies shift; there are frequent contradictions in ultimate aims; and political assassination is a factor that can never be forgotten. There is far too much terrorism in the area.

Another requirement to be faced eventually is the need for effective international guarantees. Interposing UN forces and buffer zones is a desirable step. But the UN isn't always the most reliable instrument and other countries than the United States must be intimately associated in guarantees.

This does not mean only the Soviet Union; it also means West Europe. For years Paris hoped the two superpowers plus Britain and France would be the guar-

antors. This policy was superseded by the dream that the nine-nation European Community could serve as a substitute. However, the community has yet to achieve a common policy on practically anything.

Biggest Threat

Yet the biggest threat to stability remains the fact that all nations in and around the region of Palestine have been armed with arms. So many tanks and missiles stud the Middle East that if a fuse short-circuits, another terrible conflict could explode.

France and Britain recently souped up their own contribution to the arms race in bilateral arrangements with various Arab oil suppliers. But in fact they have been promising relatively inferior materiel. The biggest offenders remain Russia and the United States.

The British and French have slipped way behind as effective weapons suppliers. Britain's aircraft industry was weakened under the Wilson government, before Heath, and both Britain and France have been bled white by their unsuccessful Concorde project to market a viable supersonic commercial aircraft.

British efforts to develop joint undertakings with continental partners have like Concorde, failed: the Airbus Jaguar and WG-13 helicopter. Therefore London cannot long continue as a factor in the Middle East arms race—because tanks, which Britain makes well, are likely to diminish in importance as the effectiveness of antitank missiles showed in the October war.

As for France, Concorde absorbed such immense credits that could have been used for other purposes that no new military aircraft has been developed since 1965 and the number of planes in the French Air Force actually decreased by 40 percent. France is trying to catch up with the planned ACP multipurpose aircraft, but it is extremely expensive and won't even be available for five or six years.

This decline is not true for Russia and the United States. The former has a new line of high-flying very swift planes. Now a fresh generation of even superior American models (F-15, F-16, F-17, F-18, etc.) is appearing and will surely become

available for export to certain nations.

Thus one step that will have to be decided jointly by Moscow and Washington is how to define a just level of arms for Middle Eastern states—both in quantity and quality. Then the superpowers must put into effect restrictions in order to diminish chances of holocaust coming about accidentally in an area which has, after all, only achieved step one on the long road to peace.

Where the Tape Story Leads

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The latest development in the matter of the White House tapes shows how much Watergate feeds upon itself. The scandal is a classic example of an inner dynamic at work, of a case that proceeds on its own momentum from one thing to another to another and yet another.

No external force—certainly not the press or the liberal Democrats as Mr. Nixon's defenders now claim—has hoked up the scandal. Neither can any external event—including welcome steps toward peace in the Near East—divert the affair from its appointed course in the courts and an impeachment hearing. The more so as Mr. Nixon himself has now emerged as the supreme witness—the man who either knows what happened or can find out, if he has the slightest inclination to discover the truth.

The trail of the tapes began with a decision, made by Mr. Nixon, not some liberal Democrat, to record everything that was said in his White House offices. A Nixon appointee, Alexander Butcherfield, who had served on the White House staff, revealed the existence of the tapes in response to questions put by Republicans on the Senate Watergate committee.

John Sirica, a conservative federal judge appointed by a Republican president, ruled Mr. Nixon had to turn the tapes over to the Watergate special prosecutor. That ruling was then upheld by substantial majority on the U.S. Court of Appeals.

Mr. Nixon did not seek, as he

had previously indicated he would, a definitive ruling in the Supreme Court. Instead, he fired the special prosecutor, Archibald Cox. That maneuver backfired when two Republicans whom Mr. Nixon had repeatedly appointed to high office—Edott Richardson and William French Smith—quit as attorney general and deputy attorney general, respectively.

Mr. Nixon's lawyers—not some biased newspaperman—then let it be known that, of the nine tapes they had been contesting for with such vigor in the courts, two did not exist while a third was missing—a significant portion. It developed that 18 1/2 minutes of an absolutely crucial tape were missing.

At that point Rose Mary Woods, Mr. Nixon's private secretary and long-time associate, came forward with a story of how she might accidentally have erased a portion of the tape. That story was then subjected to technical examination by a panel of experts approved by the White House. Now the experts have come in with a story which indicates that the missing section of the tape was erased by what looks like deliberate means.

On the Trail
The trail of the tapes, by the simple process of one thing following automatically upon another, thus leads to the overwhelming presumption that somebody was trying to hide the truth. All signs indicate that a crime—the crime of obstruction of justice—was committed.

The time period for the crime is limited; and the number of people is confined to a handful of officials in the White House. So finding out who did what is not impossible. Rose Mary Woods, the President's secretary, has given testimony that conflicts

with White House records and the testimony of other White House officials. She can be examined closely before the grand jury in the shadow of indictment for perjury or obstruction of justice. The four or five other House aides who had access to the tapes can also be subjected to close scrutiny.

The White House lawyers have played fast and loose with the court system. If he cared to, Judge Sirica could question them as officers of the court, on how they came to believe in the existence of tapes which, in fact, did not exist or were defective.

One Way

No doubt there is one way that this investigation could be turned off quickly. There is only one person among those presently implicated who stood to gain from the erasure of tape—President Nixon. All the others implicated, and especially Miss Woods, are loyal servants. If he wanted the truth to come out, it would come out in a hurry.

But Mr. Nixon is not that kind of a man. He prefers to fight until the bitter end, using every resource and privilege and power of his great office. That is why the investigation has continued as far. That is why it has to go forward until a resolution is reached either through trials or an impeachment proceeding.

So it becomes especially ironic in these circumstances for Mr. Nixon's defenders to blame his Watergate troubles on the press or the Democratic opposition. The true reason we are all being dragged through Watergate is that the President of the United States is a man whose sense of honor allows the brand of suspicion and blame for a serious crime to fall upon his faithful secretary.

U.S. 'Guarantees' Seen

The Mideast Accord

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON—The United States appears to have ended up as more of a guarantor than a mere middleman for the Egyptian-Israeli withdrawal accord, through a still unpublished "U.S. proposal."

This still secret document is known to include, among other points, specific limitations on arms and forces to be withdrawn by Egypt and Israel from the Suez Canal zone.

A Kissinger proposal, the second accord in the process of reaching what are described as "understandings" some on paper, some verbal. Most of the points are said to be in written form, in a document signed separately by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Premier Golda Meir.

Ambiguous

With Kissinger still in the Middle East, no administration official in Washington would, or could, say if the unpublished document or verbal understandings represented any new commitment by the U.S. government. President Sadat used the term "commitment" himself, but in an ambiguous form, in a press conference with Egyptian newspapermen on Friday after Kissinger's party left Aswan, with Sadat kissing the American secretary on both cheeks in friendly farewell.

According to Cairo radio, Sadat said: "We did not accept anything the Israelis said and they did not accept what we said, so the United States had to intervene with a proposal."

In the past the United States called for direct negotiations but submitted no proposals, but Mr. Kissinger dared to do what no other U.S. secretary of state has dared to do. He produced a U.S. proposal; we then reached a point accepted by both sides.

"Therefore my signature is for the United States, and Golda Meir's signature is for the United States."

Syrian Issue

At another point, Sadat was asked by Egyptian newspapermen: "Are there any U.S. guarantees regarding disengagement on the Syrian front?" Sadat replied, "The commitment is on my part and on the part of the United States. I am exactly as committed to Syria as I am to Egypt."

According to an authoritative U.S. source, the unpublished document will be made known eventually, but no date was specified. Portions of the reported contents were disclosed by Egyptian sources in the Middle East on Thursday night. The disclosures

included an agreement for Egypt to reduce its forces and armaments on the east bank of the Suez Canal; a ban on emplacement of surface-to-air missiles there; creation of a buffer zone patrolled by UN troops; and a reported unwritten "understanding" Egypt will reopen the canal.

What was not disclosed, among other things, is what obligations the United States will have in the event of a breach of the agreement. Israel presumably expects some assurances, for Foreign Minister Abba Eban has been in hailing what he called a "significant breakthrough" by Kissinger.

"It was an American proposal and both Israel and Egypt accepted it," said Eban, labeling it "an exemplary exercise in international conciliation" with "pressure, no arm-twisting."

At the State Department, Kissinger, however, asked spokesman John T. Kline how the Kissinger administration reconciled its secrecy on the second document with attacks by Republicans at ministrations upon secret accords negotiated by Democratic administrations, ranging from Yehudi in the end of World War II to the 1969 bomb halt "understandings" in the Vietnam war. The spokesman said he would have to defer a reply pending the return of Kissinger.

Same Technique

The current Arab-Israeli negotiations by Kissinger show the repetition, and further refinement, of techniques employed by Kissinger in negotiating the Vietnam cease-fire last January.

In the Vietnam negotiations, as in the present Egyptian-Israeli accord, Kissinger also employed the device of having the opposing parties sign separate pieces of paper, as Mrs. Meir and President Sadat now have done, to circumvent their mutual, official nonrecognition of each other's regime in a diplomatic sense. The use of "understandings" is borrowed from past diplomatic devices, but with the "understandings" now in tighter, largely written and signed form.

The international stakes in the Middle East are much higher than they were in Vietnam, as the world energy crisis alone illustrates. As a consequence, the United States already may be drawn into a deeper post-hostilities commitment there than in Vietnam, to try to prevent the crumbling of the Vietnam cease-fire. That is a point which, by its nature, is a delicate strategic angle, and will be on the Egyptian's also.

Letters

Backs Swiss

As an American I have a few words to say about Switzerland and the Swiss. Well, I've had it with everyone knocking Swiss banks! Or calling the Swiss "gnomes!" Or criticizing the Red Cross (reverse of Swiss flag, you know) because someone had to pay a nickel for a doughnut during World War II. Or thinking Switzerland is a nice place to visit but no one would want to live there.

No sir! The world will soon learn and come to appreciate that after all the world financial crises and fuel shortages are over, Switzerland has always had the banks who really cared about your money, that the Swiss provide the only schools which the rich would trust to send their daughters, that only the Red

Cross is the one humanitarian organization which all nations turn to in time of severe catastrophe. That Switzerland itself is the most beautiful and picturesque (not to mention livable and civilized) nation on earth. So let's everyone stop knocking Switzerland and the Swiss! You're just going to regret it later on.

STAN MOYT,
Lausanne, Switzerland.

Familiar Words

I am fearful of questioning the accuracy of anyone with credentials as impressive as those of Harvey A. DeWeerd (HNT, Jan. 14). But surely the words he attributes to Charles de Gaulle about France having "inkblots" rather than "friends" were first uttered, in slightly different form, by the 19th-century British

statesman Lord Palmerston, and referred to British foreign policy at the time.

KENNEDY WELLS,
East Molesey, Surrey, England.

Human Rights

The irony of governments talking one way and acting another is exemplified by the arrest in South Korea of two peaceable critics of the regime. As an amateur philatelist I noticed that Seoul has recently issued a postage stamp commemorating the 25th anniversary of the UN's Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which declares in part: "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression." (Article 19.) And "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile." (Article 9.)

Y. OUVRAUD,
Louvain-la-Neuve, France.

Regime's Foes Divided

Basque Terrorists Receiving Little Aid From Spanish Left

By Henry Giner

BILBAO, Spain, Jan. 20 (NYT).—The Basque terrorists who assassinated the Spanish premier last month are getting little support here from other leftist groups that are equally opposed to Generalissimo Francisco Franco's government, but which disapprove of the Basques' methods.

Conversations with Communists, Socialists, Trotskyites and other leftists as well as with representatives of ETA, the Basque nationalist organization, reveal some of the weaknesses of Spanish opposition forces, divided by rivalries and jealousies as well as by discord over ideology and strategy.

Even in the Basque separatist movement itself, divisions are evident. The only common sentiment among the groups is dislike for the late premier, Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco, and obvious satisfaction in his passing.

Here in the capital of the heavily industrialized Spanish Basque country, a Communist leader stressed the importance of mass action and said: "The people rejoiced in Carrero's death but they did not participate in this blow against the regime." A Trotskyite who was once a member of ETA—the initials stand for the Basque words for Freedom and Liberation—said the killing had "paralyzed all mass activity here."

Across the frontier shortly after the assassination, in the back room of a French café, a member of a Basque group's military front, the section that has claimed responsibility for the killing and which has been so identified by the Spanish government, said: "The attack was an isolated act. We will strike again when and where we can."

The militant had taken refuge in the French Basque country with a large number of his comrades—a situation that has caused severe strain between the two governments and has led to strong pressure on France to expel the Basques from using its territory as a refuge and base of operations. The Spanish authorities are understood to have

furnished lists of people they consider particularly dangerous and are preparing to ask for the extradition of some in connection with the assassination.

Fear of Repression

In the Spanish Basque country, the dominant note is fear of heavy repression, but the authorities' reaction has been relatively moderate. The government formed by Premier Carlos Arias Navarro, a former police official and public prosecutor, has even talked of measures of political liberalization, as if to emphasize how isolated the separatists and their activities are.

Leftists complain that ETA's acts are not well thought out politically and are in many cases counterproductive. The Communist said his party sought through slow, patient action in factories and neighborhoods to organize mass support. He made it plain that, like the Communists in France and Italy, the Spanish Communists had abandoned violence as a political method and believed that individual acts of terrorism had a dampening effect on mass action.

At least two occasions have been cited as examples of how the Basque group's methods have interfered with mobilizations sought by leftists. Adm. Carrero Blanco was assassinated on Dec. 20, the day when a trial of 10 underground labor leaders began in Madrid. Efforts to organize demonstrations and work stoppages, particularly by the Communists, were halted by the killing, with most people fearing a harsh government reaction. Leftist demonstrations in support of the labor leaders' trial, scheduled for the week after, also were canceled.

ETA is not the only group that has shown a lack of coordination in the Spanish opposition. A Socialist showed little enthusiasm for the latest Communist-inspired Communist cause when he asked: "What was so special about this trial?"

On one point, the oppositionists, with the notable exception of ETA, have been able to get together. In hundreds of factories, labor is let for bigger increases to offset the tremendous inflation. Last fall, the various groups, seeking to circumvent the official unions, completed a common platform that is being presented to management throughout the Bilbao area.

With the government attempting to limit wage increases, the prospect for labor conflict has increased. As for the Basque group, its goal is essentially political—the formation of an independent state comprising the four Spanish Basque provinces and the three in France.

The Basque militant said the only groups that his organization would work with were those recognizing Basque independence. "We will not work with groups that are Hispanicist in outlook," he said, indicating that he considered the Communists so.

5 Basques Win In French Court On 'Exile' Order

BAYONNE, France, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—Three Spanish Basque refugees charged with ignoring a government order to move to northern France were acquitted here Thursday and two others got suspended sentences for defying a similar order in October, 1972.

The five, along with seven other Spanish Basques, had all appealed against an order on Jan. 1 which sent them into internal exile from the Basque country of France.

The police crackdown on Spanish Basques followed a clandestine press conference near Bordeaux late last month by four hooded men claiming to be members of the Basque separatist organization, ETA, who said they were responsible for the assassination of Spanish Premier Luis Carrero Blanco in Madrid on Dec. 20.

A three-man tribunal here ruled that under French law the men's appeal—yet to be heard—superseded the expulsion decree.

French Out 2 Basques SAINT-JEAN-DE-LUZ, France, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—Two Flemish members of the Belgian parliament were arrested here today shortly before they were to attend a Spanish Basque refugees' meeting and told to leave the country.

Willy Kinsberg and Walter Luyten said they had planned to discuss the plight of ethnic minorities in Europe at the meeting.

Russia Denies Report Of Oceanic A-Test MOSCOW, Jan. 20 (AP).—The Soviet Union has denied reports that it plans to conduct an underwater nuclear test in the Indian Ocean.

The government news agency, Tass, said that "newspapers in some countries" have recently published false reports that such a test was planned.

Tass said specifically that the Hindustan Times of India and the Madras Express of the Madras Republic "fell victim" to this "fabrication."



FROSTY IMAGE—A rowing statue of the late John B. Kelly Sr., the father of Princess Grace of Monaco, looked like this during the recent cold spell in Philadelphia.

Energy Measure Named

Condition for New Coalition Is Set by Belgian Socialists

BRUSSELS, Jan. 20 (UPI).—Belgium's Socialist party confirmed today that it would join a new government coalition only if the state gets the right to intervene in the nation's energy sector.

The three-party ruling coalition of Socialist Premier Raymond Leburton resigned yesterday because a Belgian-French oil-refinery project fell through.

King Baudouin accepted the resignation of Premier Leburton and his Socialist, Social-Christian and Liberal coalition. The king asked Mr. Leburton to remain in a caretaker role until a new cabinet is formed. The action became academic after Mr. Leburton and the eight other Socialists in the 22-member cabinet resigned on Friday night.

Some Socialist leaders have said that only new elections could clarify the situation, but Social Christian and Liberal party spokesmen questioned the contention. They said the three-party coalition remained the best formula for governing.

The Leburton coalition, the 22d government since the war, controls 125 of the 212 parliamentary seats. Without the 61 Socialist seats, the Social-Christians, who have 67, and the Liberals, with 24, do not have a majority.

Willy Claes, the outgoing Socialist minister of economic affairs, confirmed in a television debate today the condition he set yesterday for Socialist cooperation in the government—a basic reform of the energy supply system and the right to set up state enterprises.

The \$200-million refinery, which was to be built in the Liège area, for the first time would have given the state direct control of part of the country's oil supplies, which represent 80 percent of Belgium's energy resources. The deal collapsed when the National Oil Co. renounced its withdrawal from the project on Friday, because the Belgian government had requested new negotiations on some points of the original cooperation agreement, concluded in 1972. The Socialists' coalition partners consider the plan as state interference in the private sector of the economy, and the Belgians missed a Tuesday deadline for accepting the project because of an extended cabinet session to work out details.

(In Tehran, the N.I.C. announced yesterday that it canceled the project because of the Belgian government's new conditions, the AP reported. Fariz Mina, vice-chairman of the NIOC, said that the conditions requested for renegotiation included the

price, and since the deadline had passed and the company saw no reason to renegotiate the terms, it canceled the deal.)

Mr. Claes said the project was so important for the Socialist party, that its collapse left the Socialist ministers no other choice but to resign.

Deputy Premier Leo Tindemans of the Social Christian party and Willy de Clercq of the Liberal party both said in today's television debate that they agreed in principle with a state venture in the oil sector, "but that their parties wanted firmer guarantees from the NIOC about a long-term supply of crude oil at competitive prices."

Some Socialist leaders have said that only new elections could clarify the situation, but Social Christian and Liberal party spokesmen questioned the contention. They said the three-party coalition remained the best formula for governing.

The Leburton coalition, the 22d government since the war, controls 125 of the 212 parliamentary seats. Without the 61 Socialist seats, the Social-Christians, who have 67, and the Liberals, with 24, do not have a majority.

Willy Claes, the outgoing Socialist minister of economic affairs, confirmed in a television debate today the condition he set yesterday for Socialist cooperation in the government—a basic reform of the energy supply system and the right to set up state enterprises.

The \$200-million refinery, which was to be built in the Liège area, for the first time would have given the state direct control of part of the country's oil supplies, which represent 80 percent of Belgium's energy resources. The deal collapsed when the National Oil Co. renounced its withdrawal from the project on Friday, because the Belgian government had requested new negotiations on some points of the original cooperation agreement, concluded in 1972. The Socialists' coalition partners consider the plan as state interference in the private sector of the economy, and the Belgians missed a Tuesday deadline for accepting the project because of an extended cabinet session to work out details.

(In Tehran, the N.I.C. announced yesterday that it canceled the project because of the Belgian government's new conditions, the AP reported. Fariz Mina, vice-chairman of the NIOC, said that the conditions requested for renegotiation included the

price, and since the deadline had passed and the company saw no reason to renegotiate the terms, it canceled the deal.)

Mr. Claes said the project was so important for the Socialist party, that its collapse left the Socialist ministers no other choice but to resign.

U.S. Vice-Consul

Roughed Up In Leningrad

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP).—Unidentified Russians roughed up American Vice-Consul David W. Schorer on the streets of Leningrad earlier this month and a protest has been lodged, State Department officials said yesterday.

Mr. Schorer was shoved around in a scuffle Jan. 11 while returning from a hospital where he had been visiting an American citizen. But he was not beaten and is all right, officials said.

U. S. officials in Moscow said they do not know what provoked the attack or how many persons were involved.

James L. Manning LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP).—James L. Manning, 60, one of Britain's best known sportswriters, died Friday after major heart surgery.

A former sports editor of the Daily Mail, he had written for the London Evening Standard since 1963.

Bill Shakespeare GOSCHENWAT, Jan. 20 (AP).—William V. Shakespeare, 64, star basketball for the University of Notre Dame in the 1930s, died Friday.

Among Bill Shakespeare's many exploits on Notre Dame football, the most exciting was in the 1935 game against undefeated Ohio State University at Columbus.

Notre Dame, led by Andy Patney, fought back from a deficit of 13-0 in the first half to make the score 10-10, with less than a minute to play and Notre Dame on State's 10-yard line. But Patney had to be carried off the field with an injury.

In came Mr. Shakespeare, then in his senior year, to take over the Notre Dame offense. Thirty seconds remained. He tried one forward pass. It failed. But the next pass was caught in the end zone by Wayne McNeil. Final score: Notre Dame, 15, Ohio State, 13.

It was the only game that Ohio State lost that season.

Mr. Shakespeare attended high school in New York City's Staten Island, and the people of that

Photos of Soviet Space Base Available From U.S. Agency

By Theodore Shabad

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (NYT).—An American resource-surveying satellite that has been orbiting the earth since 1972 has yielded photographs of the Soviet Union's secret space launching complex at Baikonur in Central Asia.

U. S. government agencies charged with the satellite program have not made a special point of announcing the availability of photos of the major base, for fear of antagonizing the security-minded Soviet authorities. But these and any other pictures of the earth's surface are publicly available on request.

The unusual photograph of the Baikonur complex, taken by the Earth Resources Technology Satellite from 560 miles above earth, was first displayed Jan. 9 in Defense/Space Business Daily, a Washington newsletter. The publisher, Space Publications, Inc., later also printed the picture in the two other newsletters, Space Business Week and Soviet Aerospace.

A spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said, in answer to inquiries, that it was obligated, as an "open, peaceful agency," to put all information from the satellite into the public domain regardless of the national security policies of particular nations, such as the Soviet Union.

American relations with the Soviet Union in the space exploration field are particularly sensitive because the United States does not wish to jeopardize a joint manned space mission planned for 1975. The NASA spokesman said total disclosure of the earth resources pictures had been decided on after "long, agonizing debate" within the government.

Users can purchase the satellite photographs of any part of the world from geological surveys, EROS data center in Sioux Falls, S.D., by specifying the geographical coordinates. EROS stands for Earth Resources Observation Systems.

A recent inquiry for photographs of the Baikonur area, east of the Aral Sea, at Lat. 46 degrees N. and Long. 63 degrees 20 minutes E, was fed into the data center's computer. It reported that two pictures were available. One taken Sept. 5, 1972, with 30 percent cloud cover, and a better shot taken March 15, 1973.

2 Latin Nations Sign Anti-Colonialism Pact BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 20 (UPI).—Argentina and Panama have agreed on support for Argentine claims on the Malvinas Islands, as the British-administered Falklands are called here—and on Panamanian demands for control of the Canal Zone.

President Juan D. Peron and Gen. Omar Torrijos, the visiting head of the Panamanian government, signed the agreement Friday to seek the "elimination of all vestiges of colonialism or neo-colonialism in the continent."

The pact also recognizes "the inherent rights of coastal states to explore, exploit and conserve the sea's natural resources, adjacent to their coasts."

The communiqué also said Lt. Col. Jorge Riquelme Tharaball, chief of a military unit at Azul, was taken hostage, but it did not say whether he was released by the escaping terrorists, who shot their way past roadblocks.

The communiqué said the guerrillas belonged to the People's Revolutionary Army, Argentina's largest and best organized underground leftist group.

In September, the People's Army tried to seize an army medical corps headquarters in downtown Buenos Aires, but failed. One soldier was killed in the shooting and three were injured. Ten guerrillas were arrested.

Obituaries

Bishop Stephen F. Bayne, 65, An Episcopal Church Leader

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP).—The Right Rev. Stephen F. Bayne, 65, a long-time leader in the Episcopal Church in the United States and a former executive officer of the worldwide Anglican Communion, died Friday in a hospital while vacationing with his wife in Puerto Rico.

He had been the first vice-president of the 2.5-million-member church in charge of its national programs before resigning in 1970 to teach theology.

He had served from 1959 to 1964 as the first executive officer of the Anglican Communion, by appointment of England's archbishop of Canterbury.

In that post, Bishop Bayne was the central liaison officer among 19 national and regional Anglican denominations, with a total of 45 million members.

Earlier, he was bishop of the diocese of Olympia, covering the western part of the state of Washington, where he was consecrated bishop in 1957.

Bishop Bayne was the author of "Gifts of the Spirit," "The Optional God," "In the Light of the Lord" and "Christian Living."

He had been the first vice-president of the 2.5-million-member church in charge of its national programs before resigning in 1970 to teach theology.

He had served from 1959 to 1964 as the first executive officer of the Anglican Communion, by appointment of England's archbishop of Canterbury.

In that post, Bishop Bayne was the central liaison officer among 19 national and regional Anglican denominations, with a total of 45 million members.

Earlier, he was bishop of the diocese of Olympia, covering the western part of the state of Washington, where he was consecrated bishop in 1957.

Bishop Bayne was the author of "Gifts of the Spirit," "The Optional God," "In the Light of the Lord" and "Christian Living."

He had been the first vice-president of the 2.5-million-member church in charge of its national programs before resigning in 1970 to teach theology.

He had served from 1959 to 1964 as the first executive officer of the Anglican Communion, by appointment of England's archbishop of Canterbury.

In that post, Bishop Bayne was the central liaison officer among 19 national and regional Anglican denominations, with a total of 45 million members.

Earlier, he was bishop of the diocese of Olympia, covering the western part of the state of Washington, where he was consecrated bishop in 1957.

Bishop Bayne was the author of "Gifts of the Spirit," "The Optional God," "In the Light of the Lord" and "Christian Living."

He had been the first vice-president of the 2.5-million-member church in charge of its national programs before resigning in 1970 to teach theology.

He had served from 1959 to 1964 as the first executive officer of the Anglican Communion, by appointment of England's archbishop of Canterbury.

In that post, Bishop Bayne was the central liaison officer among 19 national and regional Anglican denominations, with a total of 45 million members.

Earlier, he was bishop of the diocese of Olympia, covering the western part of the state of Washington, where he was consecrated bishop in 1957.

Bishop Bayne was the author of "Gifts of the Spirit," "The Optional God," "In the Light of the Lord" and "Christian Living."

He had been the first vice-president of the 2.5-million-member church in charge of its national programs before resigning in 1970 to teach theology.

He had served from 1959 to 1964 as the first executive officer of the Anglican Communion, by appointment of England's archbishop of Canterbury.

In that post, Bishop Bayne was the central liaison officer among 19 national and regional Anglican denominations, with a total of 45 million members.

Earlier, he was bishop of the diocese of Olympia, covering the western part of the state of Washington, where he was consecrated bishop in 1957.

Bishop Bayne was the author of "Gifts of the Spirit," "The Optional God," "In the Light of the Lord" and "Christian Living."

He had been the first vice-president of the 2.5-million-member church in charge of its national programs before resigning in 1970 to teach theology.

He had served from 1959 to 1964 as the first executive officer of the Anglican Communion, by appointment of England's archbishop of Canterbury.

In that post, Bishop Bayne was the central liaison officer among 19 national and regional Anglican denominations, with a total of 45 million members.

Earlier, he was bishop of the diocese of Olympia, covering the western part of the state of Washington, where he was consecrated bishop in 1957.

Bishop Bayne was the author of "Gifts of the Spirit," "The Optional God," "In the Light of the Lord" and "Christian Living."

He had been the first vice-president of the 2.5-million-member church in charge of its national programs before resigning in 1970 to teach theology.

He had served from 1959 to 1964 as the first executive officer of the Anglican Communion, by appointment of England's archbishop of Canterbury.

In that post, Bishop Bayne was the central liaison officer among 19 national and regional Anglican denominations, with a total of 45 million members.

Earlier, he was bishop of the diocese of Olympia, covering the western part of the state of Washington, where he was consecrated bishop in 1957.

Bishop Bayne was the author of "Gifts of the Spirit," "The Optional God," "In the Light of the Lord" and "Christian Living."

He had been the first vice-president of the 2.5-million-member church in charge of its national programs before resigning in 1970 to teach theology.



Bishop Stephen F. Bayne

Trial of Jews Ends in Oslo After 2 Weeks

OSLO, Jan. 20 (UPI).—The trial of six Jews charged in the slaying of a Moroccan ended today and the seven-member court retired to decide on the verdict.

The verdict in the two-week trial will be announced by the end of January, court sources said.

The Jews are charged with conspiracy to murder and with espionage in connection with the slaying of Moroccan writer Ahmed Bouchikl, 33, near Lillehammer, a resort north of Oslo, last July. They face prison terms ranging from 6 1/2 to 8 years if convicted.

Chief defense counsel Arne Schibye reiterated today that the prosecution failed to produce evidence that the defendants were guilty under any point of the indictment.

State Prosecutor Haakon Wiktor said Friday that Mr. Bouchikl was killed by mistake by a 15-member group—under orders from Israel's secret intelligence service Mossad—which went to Norway to shoot a suspected Black September guerrilla leader.

Mr. Wiktor said the group was hunting Ali Hassan Salameh, the Black September leader who allegedly was behind the Munich Olympics massacre in September, 1972.

The two men who actually shot Mr. Bouchikl escaped and are still free.

Mr. Schibye said that Norwegians should know from the German occupation during World War II how Mediterranean Jews were treated. Many of those who had a role in the slaying did not know everything that was going on, he said.



When you have your roots all over the world, it's easy to know all the best routes.

Emery's roots go back over 27 years. In that time we've learned a lot about routing shipments to save you as much time as possible.

To make a long story short, one of the things we've learned is that sometimes the shortest distance between two points isn't always the fastest.

Here's a case in point. If you have a shipment that's going to a place that only has two incoming flights a day and you just missed the second one, we won't have to hold your shipment until the next day.

Instead, we'll send it along another route that may be longer in miles but shorter in the time it takes to get it where it's going.

And just for the record, Emery books and confirms all the space on all flights.

We leave very little room for mistakes. What's more, just so there's no mistakes, there's Emcon, Emery's exclusive computerized system for tracking shipments anywhere in the world. In less than 60 minutes.

But another reason for having such solid roots all over the world is the branches we have all over the world. Over 100 offices.

All of them fully staffed with Emery personnel. And all of them hooked into Emcon.

If there's anything in the world you'd like to know about Emery, just call your nearest Emery office. With all we know about routing and other ways to save you time and money, you know when you ship Emery, you're on the right track.

Emery Air Freight

We're the best because we're the fastest and the safest

copy is left

Only 'Sources' Were 'Well-Informed'

Pentagon 'Spying' Affair Leaves Trail of Confusion

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON (WP).—It has been a wondrous and confusing two weeks in the annals of Watergate journalism. If there was a grave national security issue at the heart of the alleged Pentagon spy ring tale, as the President and his attorneys have indicated, the secret was still secure with the network of "well-placed" or "informed" or "authoritative" anonymous sources who have been talking to reporters.

Did Henry A. Kissinger order a wiretap on the office of former Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird?—Chicago Sun-Times. Did President Nixon want to fire Adm. Thomas Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, because of the alleged spy ring?—Chicago Tribune. Was the file-snitching operation the handiwork of a full-fledged "military spy network"?—The New York Times. Or of principally two officers?—The Washington Post. Was it a major breach of White House secrets, as some sources indicated, or was it

"rinky-dink," as other informants insisted. It all seemed to boil down to which paper you read and what informed sources they quoted. When the spy story broke under bold banner headlines, informed sources were claiming that Adm. Moorer was receiving documents stolen by military subordinates in the White House.

Tap and Counterap

Then, the Chicago Sun-Times reported that an aroused Mr. Kissinger, the President's senior NSC staffer, ordered a wiretap in the office of then-Secretary of Defense Laird. The Sun-Times further reported that before the Laird tap was installed, a "bug" was planted in the White House office of Kissinger aide Wayne Smith, an NSC analyst privy to strategic arms and Vietnam secrets.

As so there unfolded in the press the specter of a full-scale cloak-and-dagger struggle between the White House and the Pentagon, with secrets spilling out as a by-product of the hostilities. Was the alleged military spying episode the much-advertised national security matter cited by the President as his lawyers in connection with the White House "plumbers" investigation by federal Watergate prosecutors?

Yes, some sources told The New York Times and The Washington Post. No, said other sources to both newspapers. It was a crucial difference. The White House had invoked the danger of a national security breach when it sought last summer to discourage criminal indictments of key aides associated with the "plumbers" activities—specifically, John D. Ehrlichman, Charles Colson and Egil Krogh. So The Washington Post was informed, at any rate.

The White House said that its concern in the military spying episode was that it involved "leakage" to the media of sensitive information of interest to foreign powers.

Leak to Columnist

This was presumably an allusion to the leak of minutes of White House meetings, chaired by Mr. Kissinger, on the administration's strategy in the Indo-Pakistani war during December, 1971. It was this series of meetings during which Mr. Kissinger was quoted by columnist Jack Anderson as announcing that the President favored a policy of "tilting" toward Pakistan.

The main consequence of the leak to Mr. Anderson was to confirm what he had already publicly stated: that the pattern of the Nixon administration's diplomacy toward the crisis on the subcontinent was tilted toward Pakistan. The Pakistanis had been important brokers in arranging for Mr. Nixon's trip to China.

Mr. Anderson said in a recent column that the "leak led to discovery of the alleged military spying episode. But there has been no explanation by the White House of what national security interest might be endangered by prosecution of the White House special investigation unit that operated under Mr. Ehrlichman's overall direction.

Journalistic and public confusion over the details and the seriousness and significance of the spy story seemed to stem from the varying sources tapped by reporters.

Highest Concern

Some White House officials registered the highest concern, with a presidential aide contending that Mr. Nixon wanted it kept secret to protect the whole military command structure, according to The New York Times.

Last Sunday, "senior officials in the White House, Justice Department and FBI" told The Washington Post that the White House had made unwarranted use of the national security issue to restrict investigation of the "plumbers." The Times appeared to reach a similar conclusion. Its sources began saying that the spying episode had been blown out of proportion.

Then, FBI sources told The Washington Post that the only information picked up on the tap of one of the prime military spy suspects, Yeoman 1st Lt. Charles Radford, was a series of obscure phone calls made by an associate of the yeoman's.

The Pentagon came up with its own preliminary finding on the document-snitching affair. "There was some overemphasis and some impropriety," Defense Department spokesman William Beecher said. "In the liaison activity between the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the National Security Council."

Mr. Beecher cautioned, however, that Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger still "isn't satisfied that he's got the whole story." Nor, it might be added, is any newspaperman who has covered the confusing series of events. And certainly not the reader.



Jacques Chaban-Delmas addressing the national congress of Gaullists in June, 1970, when he was premier.

Chaban-Delmas: An Eye On the Elysée Palace

By Alan Tillier

PARIS (UPI).—His friends report that Jacques Chaban-Delmas, the French politician, is in a position in French politics to a nuclear submarine lying under the polar ice-cap—hidden but ready for action.

The analogy is interesting besides revealing the state of political preparedness of the former French prime minister (1969-72). The three French nuclear submarines have as their principal mission, now that the Gaullist "all-directional" defense has been quietly dropped, the defense of France from an external Communist threat.

The mission of Mr. Chaban-Delmas is the defense of his country from what he sees as an internal threat posed by the alliance of the French Communist Party with the Socialist "Catastrophe" is his word for the consequences for France and Western Europe of a Communist presence in a government in Paris. Hence, his decision not to devote his time "to the remarkable woman I married, the eight children we have gathered around us, to art to travel."

Whizzed From Office

Only 18 months ago, the dashingly prime minister whizzed off in his helicopter, leaving behind a somewhat in disarray. It was the end of "unhappening," as one critic described his governing style.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas, principally, was the victim of the investigative reporters of Le Canard Enchaîné who delivered into his use of legal tax loopholes. The scandal upset President Georges Pompidou, but did not exactly fill the country with revolution. The sums involved were certainly small by recent U.S. standards.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas had experienced trouble, too, with Gaullist hardliners over what they considered indifferent haste in his quest for a "new society," the title of his program. His relaxation of government control over TV news was a particularly sore point.

Three months after leaving office, Mr. Chaban-Delmas regained what he calls "my pep." He looked good, too, in the polls. Now most Paris insiders think it highly likely that he will bounce back in sportsman's style—as successor to President Pompidou in the 1978 presidential election or perhaps in an earlier election.

The remarkable change of attitude of the Gaullist rank-and-file deputies was best illustrated by a cartoon which showed them flocking anew to Mr. Chaban-Delmas crying: "Your new society was not so bad, after all."

Mr. Chaban-Delmas's speech at the Gaullist congress in Nantes last fall, in which he relaunched his basic political idea of "concertation" between government, capital and labor and called strongly for a European political executive, earned long applause.

The presidential contender does not disagree with assessments of his vote-gathering ability and thinks he could woo several million Socialist and Radical Socialist voters by saying to them: "Why take the risk?" (with the Communist-Socialist union).

The contender has always prided himself on his timing—timing in affairs of the heart, of sport (he is a former tennis and rugby champion) and of state. The timing of any public announcement that he is a candidate is complicated by the secrecy with which Mr. Pompidou

INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

Prices Up, Jobs Down

Can Europe Pay for Its Oil?

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

ROME (NYT).—In the three months since the Arabs began using their oil weapon to influence a settlement favorable to their cause in the conflict with Israel, profound changes have taken place in Europe's economy.

Before the outbreak of the October war in the Middle East, boom conditions were widespread, and while some expected a slow-down in 1974, no one was much worried about being able to pay his bills and keep his job. The fear of an oil shortage, even though there now seems to be plenty in Europe, and the staggering increase in the price of oil, which is the far more serious concern at present, have shaken the confidence of Europeans in their economic future. All the non-Communist industrial countries are affected, and this has compounded the problem.

Usually when the economy of one nation or region is weakening, it can find a trading partner somewhere in the world with an active economy and growing market. Now, for the first time since World War II, the economic indicators of all the industrial countries are pointing downward.

It does not make any difference whether you are American, Japanese or European. If you read in the papers that there's a shortage of oil, if your government urges you to conserve fuel and even orders you to stop driving on Sundays, if you find that it suddenly costs you 20 to 40 cents more for a gallon of gasoline, you're not likely to be anxious to buy a new car.

Perhaps even more than the United States, the economy of Europe is powered by the automobile. One in 10 jobs is dependent, directly or indirectly, on the health of this industry. Auto sales are off sharply—there was a slump of about 50 percent in Germany in December—and manufacturers in one country after the other have cut production, laid off workers or put men on short time. Sales of bicycles, motorcycles, roller skates and kiddie cars are up, but this is no particular spur to employment.

The consumer in Europe is afraid of bad times ahead, and is therefore not spending. And he's angry because of the bigger tax on his salary represented by inflation.

Economists are talking of the possibility that inflation will reach 15 percent this year. Prices are already up 10 percent on average from a year ago. But governmental economic managers are not sure yet whether they should give highest priority to the fight against inflation or job preservation.

No Foreign Labor

Meanwhile, practically every government in northern Europe has stopped importing foreign labor, and in some cases foreign workers numbering about 7 million have already been sent home. Some of the 2.5 million "guest workers" in Germany "found" their jobs had simply disappeared when they tried to go back after the holidays.

In Germany, where during the last two decades unemployment has rarely been more than 500,000, the jobless figures are already at 800,000 with forecasts of 900,000 by the end of the year and well over 1 million before the year is out.

In France, half a million workers are actively seeking employment and several hundred thousand more are jobless or on short time. In Belgium, the Socialist-Christian-Liberal coalition government collapsed last week after the National Union of Co-operators announced it was pulling out of a project to build a refinery near Liège.

In Britain, already 1 million are looking for work, a figure that could swell to 3 million by the end of this month. More than by oil shortages or price increases, the difficulties in Europe have been caused by the strife between the Tory government of Prime Minister Heath and local miners.

These economic uncertainties have political echoes. In Germany, especially, there are fears of a resurgence of the far right. After a slight recession in 1973, a neo-Nazi party in Germany made significant advances. In Britain and France, Communist parties are becoming more active. British Communist leaders are calling for strike action to bring down the Heath government. In Italy, the Communists are bargaining with the ruling Christian Democrats to get into a position of real power.

All over Europe, trade unions are more active than ever before. Even the usually disciplined German unions are getting to sound more and more like their obstreperous counterparts in Britain. There has been particularly bad news for the consumers. A car owner in France is paying more than 40 cents a gallon additional for gasoline, in Italy 30 cents, in Germany 20 cents. Only in the Netherlands is gasoline rationed, more for political than economic reasons. Even though they appear to have plenty of oil, the Dutch want to underscore the fact that they are the only country in Europe still subject to the Arab oil embargo.

The Dollar's New Strength

The Foreign Currency \$1 U.S. Will Buy

	May, 1971 (before dollar's devaluations)	Mid-1973 (dollar's low point)	Jan. 18, 1974	Change in Dollar's Value From Low
British pence	41.3	39.1	40.11	Up 2.6%
Canadian dollars	1.01	.998	1.00	Up 0.2%
French francs	5.51	3.83	4.95	Up 29.2%
W. German marks	3.63	2.27	2.81	Up 23.8%
Italian lire	622	575	642	Up 11.7%
Japanese yen	357	280	300	Up 15.4%
Swiss francs	4.29	2.71	3.36	Up 24.0%
Dutch guilders	3.52	2.51	2.94	Up 17.1%

Sources: First National City Bank, New York

But the real economic problem is not so much that gasoline prices are up or even that car sales have declined. These things are manageable. What's not manageable, or at least is far more difficult to manage, is the balance of payments impact of the higher oil prices. Here the question is how a nation whose industry and prosperity for two decades depended on cheap oil can suddenly adjust to paying four times as much for the same oil. The countries of Europe are generally used to being creditors. Now, they are to become debtors to a relatively small group of oil-exporting nations.

In Rome last week, finance ministers from 30 industrial and developing countries discussed the problem and concluded that if the world is to avoid a snowballing recession then nations must try to cooperate with, rather than compete against, each other. There was also the hope, raised by U.S. Treasury Secretary George F. Shultz, that the next move in oil prices would be downward. It remains to be seen how nations will act, despite the speeches in Rome. Already there has been a series of competitive devaluations against the newly strengthened dollar. There has already been a competitive scramble for oil supplies in the Middle East with Britain and France making bilateral arms-for-oil pacts with individual producers.

The United States has invited the major consumer countries to a meeting in Washington Feb. 11 to try to work out new cooperation formulas as a prelude to meeting later to discuss problems with the oil producers. But there's a good deal of skepticism in Europe about the American initiative.

Some Europeans, including a number of officials at the Rome meeting, are convinced that President Nixon has interested himself in oil only because he is trying to extricate himself from the issue of Watergate.

Arabs' Shopping List of Arms Grows as the Cash Flows In

PARIS (NYT).—The decision by Iran to order \$600 million in American-built fighters is only one sign of the growing business in arms in the Middle East—a business that is expected to continue booming as coffers of the oil state swell following recent price increases.

Several industrial countries, in particular France, Britain, Italy and Japan, are competing for oil supply contracts with the Middle East producers. Among the inducements are commitments by the industrial countries to participate in the economic, technological and military development of the producer countries.

The oil states of the Persian Gulf are especially interested in American-built fighters, and even though Washington is not competing for oil supplies—or at least not openly—it is the United States that is the principal arms supplier in the region.

Abu Dhabi's Jets

But France and Britain are coming up fast, France, for instance, has just sold the tiny emirate of Abu Dhabi 14 Mirage jets. Abu Dhabi has only 80,000 inhabitants and no pilots. The pilots will come from Pakistan.

The producing states justify their demand for military equipment in several ways. In the first place, many are still run on conservative feudal lines and face constant internal threats from separatists and Palestinian guerrillas. So they say they need the arms to maintain internal stability.

To keep control on border conflicts, such as that between Kuwait and Iraq last spring, and to reduce the possibility of intervention in the region by other powers are other arguments used to justify the arms build-up.

The United States, which has contingents of arms salesmen, technicians and counselors in most of the Middle Eastern states, maintains that its desire is to help the producer resist eventual penetration by the Russians or the Chinese.

While the oil producers have been raising their prices, the cost of arms has also been moving up swiftly. In fact, from the point of view of Iran, the biggest arms purchaser in the region, the fact that defense goods have moved up so rapidly was one of the elements behind the recent sharp increases in oil prices.

Iran was reportedly interested in the F-14 fighter for some time but was reluctant to pay the high price, \$30 million for each aircraft, demanded by the manufacturer, the Grumman Corp. of New York.

That figure, which includes spare parts, is believed to be twice what the U. S. Navy and Marine Corps have paid for their F-14s.

With prospects for quadrupled oil revenues this year, Iran presumably now feels able to attract the Grumman price.

Iran's annual budget has risen recently at a rate of nearly 50 percent and that of Saudi Arabia nearly a third. In the 1960s, Iran's arms buying was less than \$10 million a

Other Issues Depend on Outcome

Impeachment to Dominate Congress in Second Session

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON (WP).—Whatever the 93d Congress does in the second session that opens today, it will be remembered for its handling of one historic item—impeachment and the future of President Nixon.

The subject will dominate Congress and even influence how it handles other issues, such as the energy crisis, tax reform and election campaign reform.

In any case, the President's standing with Congress and the power of the executive vs. the power of the legislative branch will continue to be a major issue.

By the end of the session last year, the President's influence over Congress had dramatically waned.

Congressional Quarterly notes that Mr. Nixon won only 50.6 percent of the votes on which he took a position during the last year, fewer than any president had won in the 20 years since the journal began measuring presidential support.

Whether the President can win battles on energy, housing, trade reform and other matters will depend to some extent on how he appears to be faring in his biggest battle of all—to turn back the move for impeachment.

Emergency Powers

One of the first problems facing Congress will be passing energy legislation to give the President emergency powers to implement rationing and fuel-allocation programs. The last-minute attempt by Congress to clear the legislation before adjourning last year failed on the issue of limiting windfall profits for the oil industry.

A compromise conference report ran into a filibuster by oil-state senators. When the windfall-profits section was stripped from the bill, it passed the Senate but the House refused to accept it. Now, without facing an adjournment deadline, the Senate could seek closure against a filibuster.

Other energy legislation facing Congress includes: ● A bill to establish a Federal Energy Administration, pulling together all programs dealing with the fuel crisis, which the Senate passed and sent to the House after curtailing the powers which Mr. Nixon requested for the agency.

● A bill to speed the construction of deep-water ports to receive huge oil tankers, which has not been acted on by either body. ● Legislation to provide for the "deregulation" of natural gas, which Mr. Nixon requested but which has yet to reach the floor of either house. The outlook for the bill, which would cause a sharp increase in the price of natural gas, is cloudy.

● Legislation authorizing \$72 million for production of oil from Elk Hills Naval Oil Reserve and exploration of a reserve on Alaska's North Slope awaits action by the House.

With the energy crisis a main concern of both Congress and constituents, investigations into how real the crisis is are bound to continue, along with demands



Sen. Henry M. Jackson

that the oil industry disclose the amount of its reserves.

In a related area, Congress held off taking up a conference report providing \$800 million in operating subsidies for urban mass transit because it feared a presidential veto.

Economic Controls

In economic matters, the simple extension of the wage-price controls voted by Congress last year expires April 30 and the fight over strengthening controls and freezing prices is expected to resume.

The President vetoed a minimum-wage bill which would have increased the hourly wage to \$2.20 after June 30 for most workers. Some version of the bill may be brought up again in an attempt to compromise.

The House Ways and Means Committee, having finished with trade reform, is expected to take up tax reform early this year.

The trade reform bill, granting broad presidential powers to negotiate trade agreements, passed the House, but with provisions forbidding the President to grant trade, credits and preferred status to the Soviet Union unless it drops its restrictive emigration policies. The Senate, with Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., leading the fight, is expected to demand the same restrictions.

In the Senate, a filibuster successfully held up consideration of a legal services bill, which would create a new National Legal Services Corp. as a substitute for the legal services program of the Office of Economic Opportunity. The President proposed to place restrictions on lobbying and political activities of poverty service lawyers and the House, in passing its version, restricted those activities even further. The Senate will again consider the bill later this month and seek to shut off the filibuster.

Campaign Financing

In response to Watergate, the Senate passed a campaign-financing reform bill that placed limits on expenditures and contributions in federal campaigns and created an Elections Commission to enforce the law. The House Administration Committee has been accused of urthing on the bill, but its chairman, Rep. Wayne Hays, D. Ohio, has promised some action early this year. A proposal for public financing of campaigns passed the Senate but was stalled by opposition in the House and a Senate filibuster prevented the bill from going to conference.

Concerned by polls showing deteriorating public confidence in Congress, the legislative branch will take steps to reform itself.

A bill which would return to Congress significant control over the budget passed the House and awaits action by the Senate. The bill would require Congress to choose between spending priorities, set up a procedure for handling the budget and create two new budget committees.

The House will consider this spring a proposal to streamline and restructure its committee system, abolishing some committees, like the Post Office and Civil Service Committees, creating new committees on energy and the environment and generally redistributing jurisdictions.

Wally Findlay
Galleries International
new York • Chicago • Paris • London • Beverly Hills
2, av. Matignon • Paris 8^e

EXHIBITION
WOMEN IN ART
ARDISSONE - ADNET
DUCAIRE - NESSI
SEGUIN
Jan. 10 - Feb. 5

special showing
BONNARD-BOUDIN - CAMOIN
GUILLAUMIN - LEBORG
PICASSO-PISSARRO-VALTAT
Tel. 225.70.74
Mon. thru Sat. 10 am to 7 pm

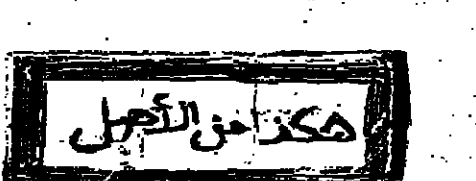
PARIS AMUSEMENTS

Théâtre des Champs-Élysées
Monday, January 22, at 8:00 p.m.
Finches
ZUKERMAN
conducts
ENGLISH CHAMBER
Orchestra and piano
Mozart, Beethoven, Verdi
Volkmann-C.J.L.

WORLD FAMOUS LIDO
Slightly off 10:30 p.m. and 1:45 a.m.
Two shows
GRAND JEU
MINIMUM PER PERSON
TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
with 1/2 bottle
OR
with 1/2 bottle
champagne
at 2:00 p.m.
DINNER-DANCE at 8 p.m.
RESERVATIONS AND AGENTS

CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES
Café de l'Europe
LES PLUS BELLES
PHOTOCOPIES DE PARIS
Open every night from 10 p.m. till 1:00 a.m.

CALAVADOS ELY. 27-28
JOE TURNER - LOS LATINOS
Soulful Bossa Nova Dinner Dance
Café de l'Europe
80 Ave. des Champs-Élysées, 81, 82, 83
OVER BAR AND NIGHT - Air Cond.



Eurobonds

AMC's Unique Security Clause Tied to Issue's Poor Reception

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Jan. 20 (AP)—The fact that the American Motor Company's Eurobond issue is being received with such a poor reception in the market is probably explained by the fact that many investors are not sure that the company's unique security clause will be honored. The clause, which states that the company will not issue any other debt until the Eurobond issue has been fully paid, is seen as a gimmick to attract investors. However, many investors are not sure that the company will honor the clause, especially if the issue is not well received. The company's unique security clause is a key factor in the poor reception of the issue.

Although the \$25 million offering from American Motors carried the most attractive terms—a coupon of 3 percent—its fate in the market was not as good as expected. The issue was priced at a very steep discount of 97½ percent, and investors were asked to pay \$97½ for each bond with a face value of \$100. In terms of yield, this is equal to a bond issued at par with a coupon of 2 7/8 percent. And in terms of cost to the company, it would have been cheaper for AMC to choose the latter terms (as the interest it pays is a deductible business expense), although for prestige it chose to stick to the 9 percent coupon.

However, initial quotes in the secondary market had the bonds being bid for at 85 and asked at 86, indicating the issue was badly placed and not sought after despite the very high yield.

One possible explanation for the very bad aftermath is the company's security status of these bonds. It is possible to either secure a bond issue with a specific plant or piece of equipment or to simply not secure the paper. In fact, the latter option is the most often used. However, in that case, the borrower almost always promises that it further debt issues are floated and secured the previously-issued unsecured debt will become secured too.

In the AMC loan, this "negative pledge" proviso applies only to issues made outside the United States. Thus, the company floats a domestic U.S. loan which

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Jan. 11	Jan. 4	1973
Commodity Index	212.7	212.4	184.3
Currency in use	\$71,214,000	\$71,857,000	\$85,495,000
Total loans	\$114,497,000	\$114,497,000	\$94,187,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,835,000	2,847,000	2,736,000
Auto prod.	133,135	130,484	218,675
Daily oil prod. (bbls)	8,655,000	8,720,000	8,720,000
Freight car lds	168,687	168,687	168,687
Electric Pwr. kw-hr	36,558,000	36,558,000	36,558,000
Bus. failures	157	169	161

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, railroads, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Dec.	Prior Month	1973
Employed	85,888,000	85,888,000	82,788,000
Unemployed	4,456,000	4,456,000	4,456,000
Industrial prod.	126.6	127.5	121.1
*Personal income	\$1,689,600,000	\$1,689,600,000	\$1,689,600,000
*Money supply	\$268,700,000	\$268,700,000	\$268,700,000
Cash on hand	137.7	136.6	137.7
*M2's inventories	\$118,344,000	\$118,344,000	\$118,344,000
*Exports	\$5,813,000	\$5,813,000	\$5,813,000
*Imports	\$4,733,000	\$4,733,000	\$4,733,000

*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumer price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures are compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R- Revised.

in the invitation telexes, although it is clearly noted in the offering prospectus.

The wording is of more than just passing interest. With the U.S. Interest Equalization Tax scheduled to be completely eliminated this year, it is widely assumed that U.S. bond investors will turn to the Eurobond market for the purchase of U.S. securities which generally carry more

The World's Energy Crisis (Cont'd)

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (NYT)—With the annual oil bill of the industrialized nations increased by some \$50 billion and the oil costs of the underdeveloped countries rising by an unbecomeable \$10 billion, the stage is set for a worldwide energy crisis that will have devastating consequences everywhere—reduced economic activity, intensified inflation, higher unemployment, deprivation of all kinds, disruptive and divisive economic and political policies and staggering payments deficits in many lands. Shortages of several nations are a real and imminent threat—unless the course of events is changed rapidly.

It was that realization that lent such urgency to last week's meeting of the Western Finance Ministers in Rome. It was scheduled some months ago to try to hasten the progress toward a new monetary system of stable, but adjustable, currencies. The oil crisis put that objective into the Western world's financial leaders' minds. The world's financial leaders wrestled with the more immediate problem of payments disequilibrium.

The discussions in Rome were fruitful and generally constructive, offering hope that political leaders recognize a real and imminent threat—unless the course of events is changed rapidly.

On Friday, growing congressional criticism of oil companies' profits led to widespread selling in the oil and oil-field service groups. Stocks that took losses during the day were Exxon, Phillips, Atlantic Richfield, Occidental Petroleum, Halliburton and Schlumberger.

Another of the day's losers was Pennzoil. The decline followed a statement by the corporation that it had decided against building a 200,000-barrel-a-day refinery on the Gulf Coast "at this time."

In the bond market, a heavy schedule of financing helped push long-term corporate bonds to their highest level since last summer. High-grade utility bonds were selling at close to 8 1/2 percent before receding slightly by the end of the week.

Treasury bills also advanced and were at one point selling for close to 8 percent.

A more helpful role for countries in financial distress and they affirmed their determination to cooperate further and coordinate policies.

All to the good, but there has to be some determined and imaginative follow-up. Perhaps this will emerge at the Feb. 11 meeting in Washington of the oil-consuming nations and the later conference with the oil-producing countries.

There is a growing belief in many quarters that more accurately, a rising hope—that the

Persian Gulf states have begun to realize they have fully made their point with their oil weapon and stand to gain little more by wielding this potent club much longer. Use of it beyond the next month or so could create a worldwide economic crisis that would be a disaster for all.

The United States has the task of convincing the rest of the world that, despite its own relatively better position with respect to dependence on foreign oil, this country will not prosper from that advantage.

Some overtone to share U.S. fuel supplies (coal as well as oil) and technology with nations in a more desperate situation ought to be made now, even if somewhat belatedly. The United States could well afford to take such action. It is in a much better position to conserve energy than others; it depends on fuel imports for only 15 percent of energy needs (half from the Middle East) and it is a much larger user of energy than others. This country has only 5 percent of the world's population but it uses 23 percent of the world's energy.

Even more important, perhaps, the United States must spearhead the drive to locate and develop sources of energy for the future. The job is to keep America awake on that score," William E. Simon, the nation's energy administrator, said last week.

It has to be realized, too, that Europe, Japan and all other nations facing a drain on their mandatory reserves because of the quadrupling of oil prices in recent months must rely even more heavily on their export machinery to try to offset their tremendously increased fuel costs.

That means world trade must be facilitated and steps must be taken to convince the Arab oil states that a rollover in the dollar price of their oil is necessary—and possible because the dollar has appreciated so much since the middle of last year. It is now back to its pre-inflation level of two years ago at the time of the historic Smithsonian agreement on currency adjustments. One monetary authority estimated last week that the dollar's appreciation would permit a cutback of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

New York Stock Market

By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (NYT)—The stock market returned to higher ground last week, despite a sharp decline in the final day of trading, which followed a government report of a steep drop in the "gross national product" during the last quarter of 1973.

As measured by the Dow-Jones industrial average, the market advanced 13.99 points for the week to close at 855.47. Friday's profit-taking trimmed 16.69 points from the total.

The week's activity was marked by bargain-hunting by investors who sought some of the recently neglected issues. Among the stocks in this category that participated in the gains were du Pont, up 1 1/2 points; J. C. Penney, 4 1/2 points; Polaroid, 5 points; and Upjohn, 3 5/8 points.

The market's big gain of the week occurred Thursday, when heavy trading followed reports of the planned disengagement of Israeli and Egyptian troops. By the close of that day, the Dow-Jones average was up 16.07 points.

On Friday, growing congressional criticism of oil companies' profits led to widespread selling in the oil and oil-field service groups. Stocks that took losses during the day were Exxon, Phillips, Atlantic Richfield, Occidental Petroleum, Halliburton and Schlumberger.

Another of the day's losers was Pennzoil. The decline followed a statement by the corporation that it had decided against building a 200,000-barrel-a-day refinery on the Gulf Coast "at this time."

In the bond market, a heavy schedule of financing helped push long-term corporate bonds to their highest level since last summer. High-grade utility bonds were selling at close to 8 1/2 percent before receding slightly by the end of the week.

Treasury bills also advanced and were at one point selling for close to 8 percent.

Over-Counter Market

Sales in 100s High Low Last Price	Net
Lincoln 1.31	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.32	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.33	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.34	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.35	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.36	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.37	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.38	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.39	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.40	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.41	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.42	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.43	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.44	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.45	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.46	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.47	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.48	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.49	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.50	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.51	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.52	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.53	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.54	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.55	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.56	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.57	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.58	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.59	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.60	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.61	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.62	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.63	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.64	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.65	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.66	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.67	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.68	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.69	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.70	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.71	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.72	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.73	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.74	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.75	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.76	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.77	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.78	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.79	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.80	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.81	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.82	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.83	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.84	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.85	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.86	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.87	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.88	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.89	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.90	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.91	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.92	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.93	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.94	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.95	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.96	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.97	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.98	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.99	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 2.00	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2

Sales in 100s High Low Last Price	Net
Lincoln 1.31	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.32	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.33	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.34	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.35	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.36	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.37	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.38	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.39	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.40	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.41	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.42	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.43	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.44	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.45	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.46	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.47	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.48	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.49	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.50	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.51	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.52	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.53	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.54	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.55	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.56	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.57	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.58	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.59	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.60	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.61	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.62	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.63	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.64	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.65	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.66	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.67	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.68	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.69	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.70	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.71	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.72	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.73	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.74	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.75	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.76	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.77	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.78	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.79	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.80	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.81	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.82	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.83	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.84	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.85	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.86	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.87	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.88	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.89	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.90	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.91	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.92	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.93	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.94	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.95	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.96	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.97	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.98	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.99	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 2.00	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2

Sales in 100s High Low Last Price	Net
Lincoln 1.31	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.32	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.33	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.34	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.35	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.36	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.37	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.38	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.39	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.40	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.41	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.42	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.43	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.44	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.45	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.46	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.47	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.48	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.49	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.50	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.51	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.52	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.53	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.54	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.55	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.56	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.57	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.58	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.59	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.60	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.61	111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2
Lincoln 1.62	111 1/2 112 1/2

Forward Contract Exchange Co. Ltd.				
Jan. 20, 1974	Mar. 20, 1974	May 20, 1974	Jul. 20, 1974	Oct. 20, 1974
Close	74	74	74	74
DJIA	855.32	835	838	840
NY	254.7	259	260	262
FTSE	239	240	242	245
OSL	239	240	242	245
Amsterdam	4250	4250	4250	4250
Amsterdam Telex: 14102 INDX NL				

BEARER SHARES OF
CAPITAL GROWTH COMPANY S.A.
We pay at U.S. \$8.47
We sell at U.S. \$8.74
Universal Venture Capital S.A.
c/o Box 4134, Beirut, Lebanon.
Prices valid until February 4, 1974.

THE CONTINENTAL CORPORATION



Quarterly dividends on the outstanding shares of stock of this corporation, at the rate of 82 1/2¢ a share on the \$2.50 cumulative convertible preferred stock, Series A and B, and 60¢ a share on the common stock, have been declared by the board of directors, payable March 15, 1974, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 22, 1974.

Geoffrey Davy
Vice President & Secretary

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

INDUSTRIE A. ZANUSSI S.p.A.

US \$ 15,000,000

credit facility

arranged by

ULTRAFIN AG

EURAMERICA
INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED

and provided by, amongst others,

BANCO DI NAPOLI
BANCO DI SICILIA
CHALFENE OVERSEAS BANK LIMITED
EURAMERICA INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED
MONTE DEI PASCHI DI SIENA

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chg					Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chg					Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chg					Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chg				
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4
Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105	105	105 1/2	+ 1/4	Alcan 9/20/35	105			

New York Bond Sales

Bonds	5:00 PM High Low Last	Net Change
Mass 6 1/2% (1980)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (1981)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (1982)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (1983)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (1984)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (1985)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (1986)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (1987)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (1988)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (1989)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (1990)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (1991)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (1992)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (1993)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (1994)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (1995)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (1996)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (1997)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (1998)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (1999)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2000)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2001)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2002)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2003)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2004)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2005)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2006)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2007)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2008)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2009)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2010)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2011)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2012)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2013)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2014)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2015)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2016)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2017)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2018)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2019)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2020)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2021)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2022)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2023)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2024)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2025)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2026)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2027)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2028)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2029)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2030)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2031)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2032)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2033)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2034)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2035)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2036)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2037)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2038)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2039)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2040)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2041)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2042)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2043)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2044)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2045)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2046)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2047)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2048)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2049)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2050)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2051)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2052)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2053)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2054)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2055)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2056)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2057)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2058)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2059)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2060)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2061)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2062)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2063)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2064)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2065)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2066)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2067)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2068)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2069)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2070)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2071)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2072)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2073)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2074)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2075)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2076)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2077)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2078)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2079)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2080)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2081)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2082)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2083)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2084)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2085)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2086)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2087)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2088)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2089)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2090)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2091)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2092)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2093)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2094)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2095)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2096)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2097)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2098)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2099)	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Mass 6 1/2% (2100)	101 1/4	+ 1/4

Continued From Page 1

generous terms than available in New York. A very strong secondary market for U.S. paper is thus anticipated. But, some bankers say, it is unlikely that U.S. investors would touch the AMC paper with such a security provision.

While AMC sales are currently very strong in light of the heavy demand for small caps, General Motors and Ford are preparing to enter that end of the market in a big way. And that means that the 15-year outlook (the duration of the Eurobond) for the company—which two years ago was in a perilous financial condition—could change radically.

By contrast, the much-lower-yielding paper offered for Eurobonds and British Steel Corp.

fared much better in the secondary market.

Eurobonds, the company organized by 16 European governments to finance the purchase of railway rolling stock, sold \$35 million of 15-year debt with a coupon of 8 1/2 percent and an issue price of 98 1/2. Traders were quoting a bid-asked range of 97 1/2-98.

Also well received was British Steel's issue, which was raised to \$50 million from the \$35 million initially indicated. Buying from the Midwest in this government-guaranteed paper was said to be strong.

Priced at 99 with a coupon of 8 1/2 percent, the issue was quoted at 97 1/2-98 1/2.

Slated for this week's calendar is a \$30 million loan for Quebec

Eurobonds

(Continued From Page 1)

Bonn to deliver the news of France's action to Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt, who is the current chairman of the EEC finance ministers' council, and Chancellor Willy Brandt.

The West Germans, who last year revised the deutsche mark upward twice (by 3 percent and 5.5 percent) to keep the joint European float, "depreciated" the French decision to withdraw from the common float.

Mr. Schmidt said that Germany had offered France a \$3-billion credit to help support the franc.

"But Paris apparently did not believe in taking that risk," he said. "What we could offer: we did offer." He said that this was probably not sufficient to make up the outflows that France will be faced with this year and said that under these circumstances the French decision to withdraw from the joint float was understandable as a caution against currency speculation.

Chancellor Brandt said in a television interview that the French decision to float would not impair Franco-German cooperation. But he added that the French decision to withdraw from the joint float was understandable as a caution against currency speculation.

The decision to float represents a sharp about-face for France, which has been the most insistent supporter of fixed exchange rates since floating became widespread in the days leading up to the dollar's devaluation in December, 1971.

But with the dollar, the British and Irish pounds, the Italian lire, the Swiss franc and the Japanese yen floating, with "no chance" of agreeing on how to reform the international monetary system this year or next and with the great uncertainty about how the industrialized world is going to pay the enormous cost for oil imports, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that France had no choice but to suspend its obligation to support the franc.

France has supporting only the so-called commercial franc, which is used internationally for the purchase of goods. The financial franc—used by tourists and businessmen for non-trade-related items and activities such as the purchase of stocks and bonds—has been floating since mid-1971.

Last March, the commercial franc was linked with the other major European currencies in a joint float against the dollar. In this system, the value of the European money against the dollar remained constant within 0.5 percent of each other while moving as a group against the dollar.

This had the advantage of creating an area of relative monetary stability within Europe. By withdrawing for six months the support for the commercial franc, France at least temporarily opted out of the joint float and along it alone.

Economic Cooperation and Development has agreed against the "weak-by-neighbor" policies of the 1950s.

It urged its member states "not to act precipitately in reaction to their declining" trade surpluses as a result of the oil-price increases. "Competitive action by OECD countries to attempt to maintain slices of a shrinking cake [i.e. the total surplus of the OECD area] would necessarily be self-defeating," the organization warned. It said that "the new oil situation may indeed call for a rearrangement of intra-OECD exchange rates, but this will be clear only when more evidence is at hand regarding the nature, destination and sustainability of the new inflows" from the dollar-rich oil producers.

The price impact of the French decision to float is clearly the most undesirable for France. Retail prices rose close to 10 percent in 1973 and the ongoing increase is fast becoming a political issue, with labor unions demanding some protection for the purchasing power of their members.

The government is expected to propose new measures to stem the price rises, at a special National Assembly session which opens Tuesday. President Georges Pompidou convened the legislators to discuss the economic situation.

Two measures aimed at inhibiting speculation against the franc have already been announced. One bans financial institutions from lending money to non-residents (profits can be made by borrowing money whose value is likely to depreciate and repaying the loan at less cost to the borrower, when the devaluation has taken place).

The other measure limits export credits that French firms provide to their foreign clients.

As for the joint European float, German officials said in Bonn that it will be maintained. This now includes only Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

Finance ministers and central bank governors of the three Benelux governments said today that they, too, would continue in the joint float.

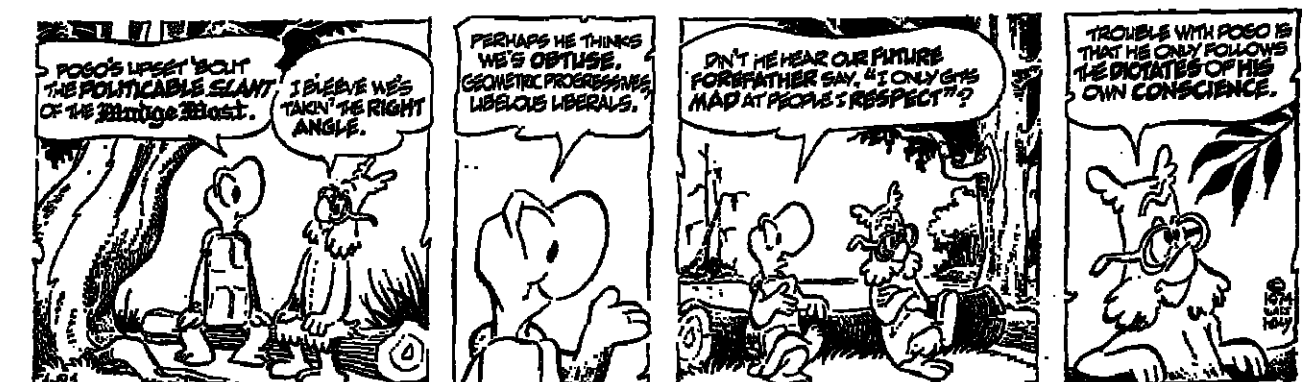
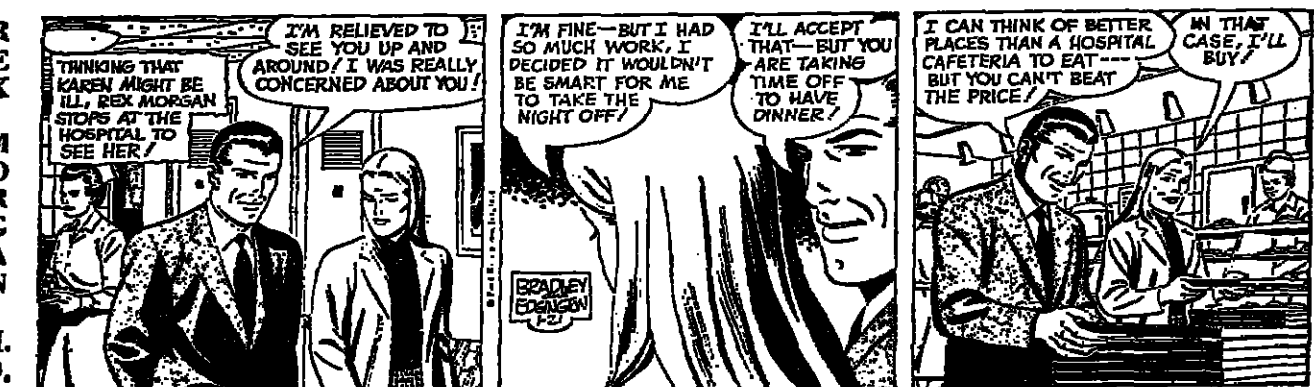
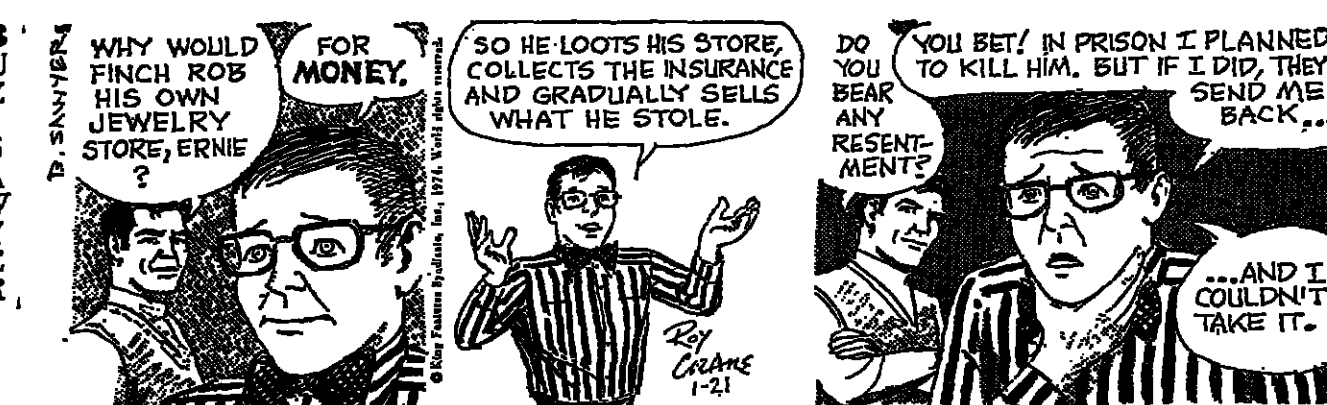
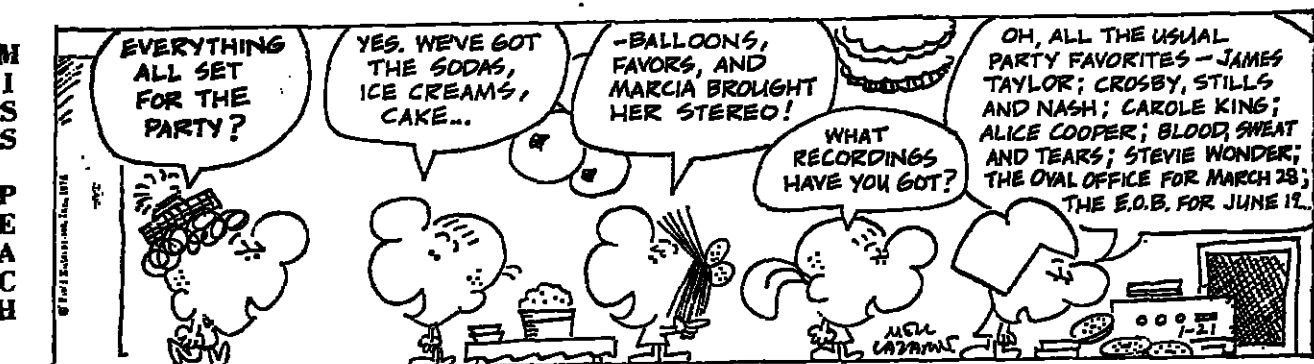
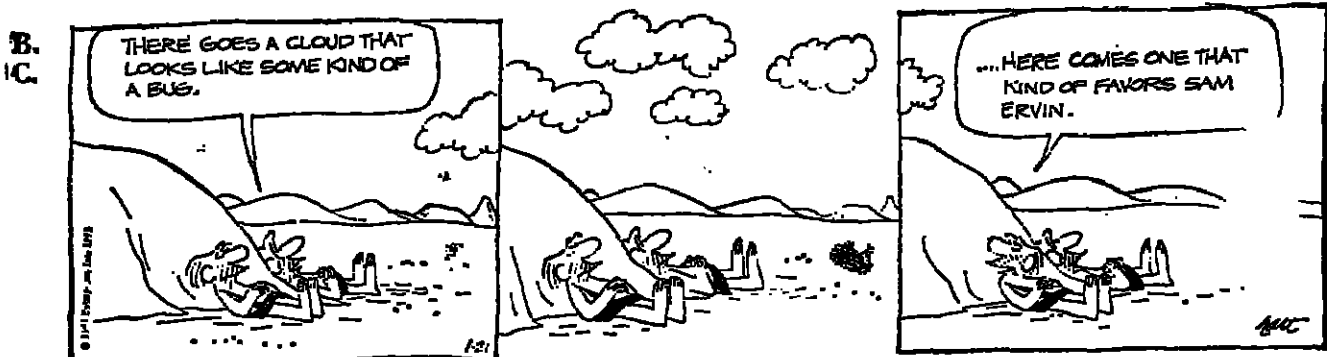
Denmark announced that it will also adhere to the joint float.

Financial officials from the seven countries in the float will meet in Brussels tomorrow to discuss the continuing operation of the joint float.

The question bankers are now asking is how far and to what levels is this group willing to go to maintain the float against the dollar. And if these measures fail, what then? Will the U.S. Federal Reserve actively intervene in the foreign-exchange market to keep the dollar from rising, in an effort to preserve the export incentives U.S. manufacturers have received from the weakened dollar?

Insurance Stocks

Allicys Inc	12	3	7 1/2	7 1/4	+ 1/4
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1
AmBankInsFid	20	21	28	27	+ 1



BLONDIE



CHESS

By Robert Byrne

The dissemination of the theory in recent years has vastly improved the subtlety of positional play, so that opening systems and entire games revolve about the exploitation of such weaknesses as isolated center pawns.

Whereas Siegbert Tarrasch, 60 years ago, and Max Euwe, 35 years ago, reveled in the possession of the isolated center pawn, the attitude of the present generation is best summed up by Bent Larsen, who would rather not be caught dead with one.

Nevertheless, Bobby Fischer, who gave a marvelous demonstration of how to take advantage of the static weakness of the isolated pawn in game 7 of his candidates' match with Tigran Petrosian in Buenos Aires in 1971, pulled an amazing turnaround, revealing the cramping power of the isolated center pawn, which he used to defeat Boris Spassky in the 21st and final game of their 1972 world championship match in Iceland.

Sincere, but inept Fischer's catholic approach to positional themes has eluded his most ardent emulators, including the entire younger generation. Even in constricted positions, facing attack, the idea of opening up the game is rejected by them if it involves accepting an isolated center pawn.

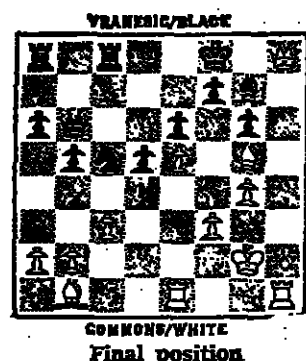
Thus, Zvonko Vranesic of Canada, refusing to seize his chance for salvation, fell under a smashing mating attack by Kim Commons of the United States in the Chicago International Tournament.

The exchange variation of the Caro-Kann Defense (3 P-K4, P-K3; 4 B-Q3) Commons chose supposedly leads to a balanced game in which Black maintains his center pawn, yet Fischer sprang it on Petrosian for a sharp victory in Belgrade in 1970. It was sensible for Vranesic to develop Black's problem bishop with 7... B-N5 and to get rid of it with 9... B-N3.

Commons drove back the Black forces with 15 P-KN4 and 16 B-KB4, re-establishing his grip on K5, while Vranesic again wasted time with 17... P-QN4, instead of readying for the White attack with 17... N-Q2. With all of his pieces aimed at the Black king, Commons systematically opened the KR file by means of 21 P-R5 and 22 P-K2.

Cutting off the Black king's flight, with 23 B-N5, Commons gave Vranesic no chance to survive; on 29... N-Q2, Commons could have finished sharply with 30 B-R6, Bx8; 31 Q-Bch, K-K2; 32 Q-N5ch, P-B3; 33 P-Kch.

However, after 29... KR-B17, Commons's 30 Q-Rch! forced Vranesic's resignation, since 30... BxQ; 31 Bxch, K-N2; 32 B-P6 mates.



since the resulting position is not sufficiently open to make Commons's bishop-pair a potent force.

However, Vranesic's 11... P-QR3 wasted time, for the endgame is not mobile enough to back up an attack on the queen-side with... P-QN4 and... P-N5. Perhaps Vranesic misgauged the vehemence of Commons's coming kingside attack, but he should have tried to free his game with 11... P-K4, 15 P-K2, N-K2; 16 N-N4, BxN; for the isolated pawn is defensible after 17 Q-R1, Q-R1; 18 B-B2, R-Q2; 19 B-N3, R/1-Q1.

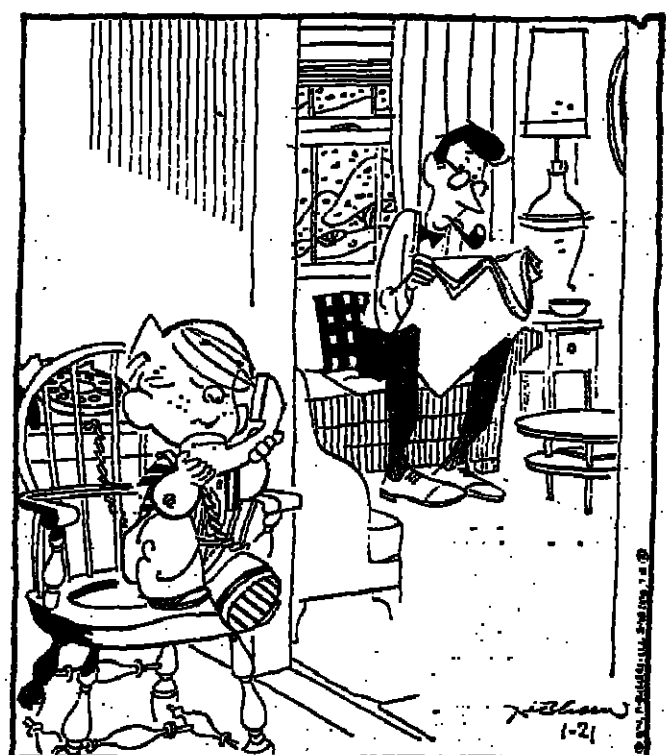
Another Waste of Time Commons drove back the Black forces with 15 P-KN4 and 16 B-KB4, re-establishing his grip on K5, while Vranesic again wasted time with 17... P-QN4, instead of readying for the White attack with 17... N-Q2. With all of his pieces aimed at the Black king, Commons systematically opened the KR file by means of 21 P-R5 and 22 P-K2.

Cutting off the Black king's flight, with 23 B-N5, Commons gave Vranesic no chance to survive; on 29... N-Q2, Commons could have finished sharply with 30 B-R6, Bx8; 31 Q-Bch, K-K2; 32 Q-N5ch, P-B3; 33 P-Kch.

However, after 29... KR-B17, Commons's 30 Q-Rch! forced Vranesic's resignation, since 30... BxQ; 31 Bxch, K-N2; 32 B-P6 mates.

However, after 29... KR-B17, Commons's 30 Q-Rch! forced Vranesic's resignation, since 30... BxQ; 31 Bxch, K-N2; 32 B-P6 mates.

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

LAST RIGHTS

A Case for the Good Death

By Marya Mannes. Illustrated. Morrow. 150 pp. \$5.95

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT'S difficult to argue with two of the three interwoven arguments developed by Marya Mannes in her latest book, "Last Rights: A Case for the Good Death." The first is incontrovertible: Americans hate death. "In our long and obsessive passion for youth," she says, "we have—more than any other modern society—avoided direct approach to age and dying by denying them in word, in fact and above all—in worth. Like sex, until the last three decades, death has been unmentionable in what is known as 'polite society.' We pass away," she writes, "do not tell our children about dying."

Death is our dirty little secret—our unspeakable embarrassment—and we try to clean it up by tucking it away in the unforseeable future, away from the prying eyes of our offspring. If you don't believe this point, try reading "Last Rights" without feeling anxiety. Miss Mannes's second point, a corollary of her first, is equally self-apparent. Americans tend to treat their aged and dying without respect or understanding. Partly because our society has grown increasingly affluent and fragmented, with smaller and smaller nuclear families living in larger and more isolated boxes; but mainly, Miss Mannes speculates, because of our fear of death and our guilt over that fear we push our old and dying out of sight and mind. We herd them into old-age factories—gleaming, sanitized assembly lines that process old flesh but stink aging spirit. We smile and say all's well when they grow terminally ill, and so deny them needed communion. We prolong their lives artificially when the end is due and so rob death of dignity and meaning. If you doubt this point, try reading the pungent reportage Miss Mannes has interviewed with her argument.

But it is not quite so simple to digest her third point—namely, what we ought now to do about the old and the dying. Some of her proposals may go down comfortably enough. Certainly we should devote more time and resources to thanatology, the study of the body's death—and explore as thoroughly as possible the indications that have occurred that the path of terminal illness is actually alleviated when the patient knows what is happening, or that what the dying need most of all is close companionship in their passage to the door of death, or that

psychiatric drugs may provide an aid to that passage, or that according to some doctors, "the reason to believe that the mind can experience a sense of surrender that borders on 'ecstasy' and that conceivable one's own speculations hasten add, artificial prolongation of it may dull that ecstasy. Witho question, death must be more precisely defined and the right of the dying established. But what if Miss Mannes's plea for the legalization of euthanasia—her contention that among the inalienable rights of the dying is a claim to "the good death free from pain and artificial support? Granted, she distinguishes between passive euthanasia (the refusal to prolong medical life artificially) and active euthanasia (the decision to end a short, agonizing life), and she seems to opt for the former. Yet still, the old questions persist: Even if it is left to the patient to decide, can a human being in extremis know his or her real will? Or can a person of sound mind and body anticipate how he or she will feel in extremis? Miss Mannes herself claims not to want to survive certain incapacities, but can she really be certain?

What about the argument that euthanasia is wrong in principle because once we permit it we risk clearing the way for Nazi-type atrocities? Has Miss Mannes really contradicted this by pointing out how the atrocities of war are committed in the name of "good" principles? (In other words, are so-called moral questions relative?) What about the religious objection that euthanasia contravenes God's will? Has Miss Mannes answered this objection with the argument that the contravention of God's will by lengthening life is what raised this question in the first place? (Is lengthening human life really the same thing as assuming power over life and death?)

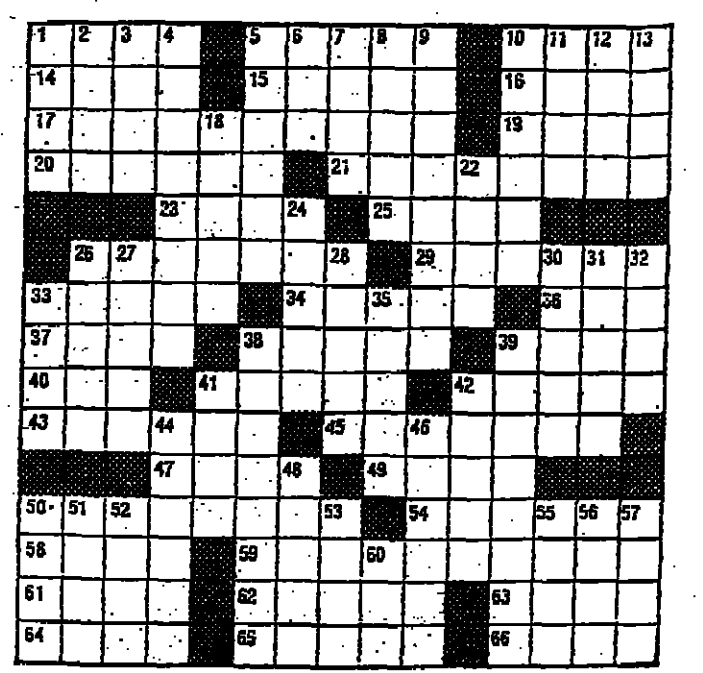
For my own part, I think Miss Mannes is pretty right, and quite eloquently so. But these are profoundly difficult questions that everyone must answer for himself or herself. They are also extremely painful questions, so "Last Rights" is by necessity a painful book to read. But however, Miss Mannes has kept the discussion brief and to the point. In a mere 150 pages she has reported dramatically what it is like to be old and terminally ill in America today. She has explored some of the practical and theoretical solutions to what is perhaps our most pressing social problem. She has packed the text with what some of "the great creative spirits" of the past have had to say about death, and she has come to terms with her own death. And then, as if she recognized that for Americans the experience of reading "Last Rights" will be something like a terminal illness, she has mercifully cut it short.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 Cemetery leavings
 - 5 Pillages
 - 10 Carry on
 - 14 Kangaroo features
 - 15 nouns
 - 16 Hamilton, for short
 - 17 Strong hint
 - 19 Straight
 - 20 Observed the seventh day
 - 21 Anti-fly weapons
 - 23 Asian weight
 - 25 Old promenade
 - 26 German china city
 - 29 Shade of pale green
 - 30 Feet, Marianne
 - 34 Isle of romance
 - 36 Relative
 - 37 Responsibility
 - 38 Slip-ons
 - 39 Lump
 - 40 Scottish explorer
 - 41 Musical subject
 - 42 Fontaine and Crawford
 - 43 Dempsey's successor
 - 45 Welcome words from a bartender
 - 47 Slippery ones
 - 50 Result of power shortage
 - 54 Make improvements
 - 56 Opera role
 - 59 In a praise-worship
 - 61 Souvenir of a fracas
 - 62 Movie light
 - 63 Attired
 - 64 Polio name
 - 65 Slender one
 - 66 Newcastle's river
 - 12 Equipment
 - 13 Phone adjuncts
 - 18 fire
 - 22 Little Antoinette
 - 24 Milk, in Madrid
 - 26 Vienna's river, to natives
 - 27 City on the Rhine
 - 28 Ruth's mother-in-law
 - 30 Eastern faith
 - 31 "But you"
 - 32 Goals
 - 33 Sahl
 - 35 Fuels
 - 38 Shakespearean man and others
 - 39 Shrink
 - 41 age
 - 42 Clip
 - 44 Neighbor of New York
 - 45 vehicle
 - 48 Bad-tempered
 - 50 Type of voice
 - 51 Wealthy; Sp.
 - 52 Early land holding
 - 53 Linden tree
 - 55 Adverbial suffix
 - 56 Social unit
 - 57 Stevenson's Mr. Travel-board abbr.



Observer

'Jerry Talks Tough'

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Vice-President Ford made a news splash the other day by stepping out of character. He has always been good stolid old Jerry, regu-



Baker

lar guy, who makes a virtue of having neither back nor bite, and when he suddenly appeared in Atlantic City, N.J., last Tuesday, sounding faintly like the Spiro Agnew of old, the press naturally took notice.

His speech to a farmers' lobbying group differed from the usual bland pudding which has made him an instant success in the popularity polls. It was a spirited, provocative challenge to organized labor, to people who believe Watergate is serious business, and to that toothless old dragon left behind by the New Deal, the Americans for Democratic Action.

It was, in fact, a fairly entertaining speech. Those ubiquitous, faceless, villans, "extreme partisans," were seen to be "on stretch" out of the order of Watergate (good imagery here: extreme partisans in torturers' masks giving victim another twist of the rack) "for their own purposes." We all know what "their own purposes" are, do we not? "Their own purposes" are evil—that's what.

It was an entertaining speech, and made some likely points, and may even have had a grain of truth in it, as in his suggestion that the President's opponents will benefit if they order of Watergate is prolonged rather than cut short. But what made it big news was that Ford did not make entertaining speeches. This is one of his political strengths. President Eisenhower made the least entertaining speeches in the history of rhetoric, and became the most popular figure of his day. Agnew made the most entertaining speeches since Father Coughlin and almost wound up in jail. Had Ford made a fatal mistake?

And then, of course, it turned out not to have been Ford speaking at all. Next day's papers said the speech had been drafted at the White House by President Nixon's ghost-writers.

The mouth was the mouth of Ford, but the entertainment was the entertainment of a mere writer of entertaining speeches, and the press has damned a circular misnomer. It plays the story

heavily because Ford speaks in an unusual diction suggesting he is turning into a tough guy. But it isn't Ford who is using this diction. It is an anonymous party on the White House payroll. Therefore, since Ford hasn't changed diction at all, the speech turns out to be news not because it means that Ford has become a tough guy, but because it suggests Ford has quit being his own man, which is just the opposite.

The deception of ghostwriting is a tired old story. Everybody knows politicians don't or can't write most of the stuff they utter, but we tend to forget this in the daily flow of news, so that when we see that Sen. Prolix has called for new initiatives in the war on smut, we cheer or get angry at Prolix, unaware that this is not the senator's idea or call at all, but that the whole business was worked up by Tom Dudge, spook, who knew it would catch the senator's own attention.

A successful politician is like a movie or play. He is a production. He needs a director, writers, lighting experts, voice coaches, costume designers, music, ad men, angels and a stage or screen.

We acknowledge this when we speak of "the Kennedy people." Nobody ever knows precisely just who "the Kennedy people" are at any given time, but we all instinctively realize that a Kennedy is not a single politician. A Kennedy is a major production, like "Ben Hur."

It will not do in times like these for the politicians to continue being less than honest about who they are. People now want to see the man behind the mask, and when they discover that good stolid old Jerry's speech, the one that got them all fired up, wasn't altogether Jerry's speech after all.

They are likely to become curious about Jerry's eminent colleague, the ghost-writer, who would be more logical than the politician's supplying a list of credits such as most people ignore at the start of a movie or in their theater programs.

When Vice-President Ford goes to Atlantic City to do "Jerry Talks Tough," everyone with a hand in the production would be openly listed. "Based on an idea by Richard Nixon," the credits might begin. "Original speech by Patrick Buchanan, with special phrases by Ronald Ziegler, Peter Flanagan and Rose Mary Woods. An original quip by Henry Kissinger. Used with permission of the U.S. Department of State. Mr. Ford has been lent to the White House for this speech only; there is no guarantee that he can be seen again in this role during the next three years."



James Cagney in Paris in 1961.

By Leroy F. Aarons

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Jan. 20 (WP). —After 13 years of almost exclusive retirement, James Cagney, 74, met the press here last week, regaling a frankly nostalgic audience with anecdotes, memories and gifts of wisdom.

White-haired and about 25 pounds over his onetime dancing weight of 145 (this made him sensitive enough to ban excess), the former vaudeville star made 60 films in 31 years, revealed that:

● He never said, "You dirty rat," a phrase inextricably linked to him by a succession of movies.

● He copied the bit of business of hitching up his trousers (another favorite of impersonators) from a photo in his old New York City neighborhood about 50 years ago. He used the gimmick only once, in "Angels With Dirty Faces," in 1938.

● He hasn't been to a movie in years, and never watches his old films on television, except for the musical numbers. "Once a hooper, always a hooper."

● His favorite among his films is "Yankee Doodle Dandy," the musical biography of George M. Cohan, for which he won an Academy Award.

● He is writing his autobiography, in "self-defense" against unauthorized versions now circulating. The rare exposure to the man who is becoming a living film legend through the chemistry of talent, redemptive, television reruns and nostalgia was arranged by the American Film Institute, which will honor Cagney on March 13 with its second life achievement award. The first went to the late director John Ford at a dinner last year attended by President Nixon.

Cagney said that he agreed to the press conference at AFI's greystone mansion in Beverly Hills in deference to the film in-

staltic, which he suggested might be the "biggest influence" on the future of American film.

Retired in 1961

Cagney retired in 1961 after completing Billy Wilder's "One, Two, Three," and has spent the last 13 years tending his 500-acre farm in upstate New York, painting, and leading a quiet, non-public life with his wife, Frances, whom he married 51 years ago.

Asked why he quit, Cagney said simply, "I don't know, lost interest. So much else to do that was interesting." He elaborated on his penchant for privacy: "I'm more comfortable on a farm where it's peaceful with only the natives to cope with."

He answered "no" swiftly, when asked if he would ever consider coming back for the right part; but he acknowledged that he was almost tempted when offered the role of Alfred P. Doolittle in the film version of "My Fair Lady."

Avoided Froufrou

"One makes one's choices. Do you want the limelight, the froufrou? I never did. When I was early in show business, my wife and I had a vaudeville act. After the show we went home."

Cagney said that he still keeps in touch with Pat O'Brien, one of the Warner Brothers "repertory group" with whom Cagney made most of his films, as well as Frank McHugh and Robert Montgomery.

Of the diminishing group of stars from that era, he said that he was most touched by the death of Spencer Tracy and "a fine old actor named George Cooper, a big loss." Cagney listed his favorite dramatic roles as "A City for Conquest" (1940), "Come Fill the Cup" (1951) and "Love Me or Leave Me" (1955)—interestingly, all of them after the "bad guy"

"I've had questions from white-haired people, how come they don't make pictures like they used to? I say, 'You saw them when you were young. You had the capacity for enjoyment. You suppose you may have lost some of that?'"

James Cagney at 74 Takes a Look Back

period of the 1930s, for which he is best remembered.

Asked how he managed to transcend the violence and ugliness of many of the characters he portrayed, Cagney replied that he had learned from a fellow actor early in his career to stress the humor in each characterization. "Anything you can laugh at, you can't hate," he said. "We tried to do it with a little comedy."

The famed scene in "Public Enemy," in which he smashed a grapefruit in the face of Mae Clark, was done in one take, and was patterned after a real gangster who actually had smashed an omelet in his woman's face. "I don't think we could afford the omelet," Cagney cracked.

Fondest Memories

But Cagney made it clear that his fondest memories are associated with his dancing and musical career, from the vaudeville days in the twenties to a dozen or so musical films. Even today, after rising at 5:30 a.m., he often goes to his studio and does "a buck two or three" to keep in shape.

Asked about contemporary films and actors, Cagney said that he sees some exceptional new talent on television dramatic shows. "These kids are great... They are so much further ahead than we were at the same stage in our careers."

"I've had questions from white-haired people, how come they don't make pictures like they used to? I say, 'You saw them when you were young. You had the capacity for enjoyment. You suppose you may have lost some of that?'"

Toward the end of the hour-long session, Cagney was asked how he filled the hours and years of his retirement. Resplendent in blue blazer, gray slacks, white shirt and bow tie, and obviously pleased with what has been a long, good life, Cagney replied:

"The days aren't long enough."

PEOPLE: Champion Kite-Flyer Of the Universe

Will Yolen, a New York advertising man, claimed a world record for flying 178 kites on a single string, and then was named "champion kite-flyer of the universe" at the sixth annual International Kite Festival near Sarasota, Fla. Yolen, 65, author of several books on kite flying, used several thousand feet of fishing cord attached to a winch and put the kites out one at a time at short intervals. He held the previous record of 51, set last year.



Adm. Hyman Rickover

Adm. Hyman Rickover, 73, the oldest man in the U.S. Navy, has taken out a license in Chicago to marry a Navy nurse, Comdr. Eleanor Ann Bednowies, 43. Comdr. Bednowies was transferred to the Great Lakes Naval Training Center recently from Bethesda Naval Hospital in Washington, D.C., where Rickover was confined with a respiratory illness last summer and for a mild heart attack the previous October. Rickover, who is known as the father of the nuclear submarine, has been retained by the Navy more than 10 years past the normal retirement age. His first wife died in 1972.

Shirley Temple Black has resigned as a special assistant to Russell Peterson, chairman of the Federal Council on Environmental Control. Mrs. Black, who lives in a San Francisco suburb, declined to say why she had quit, but gave assurances that it had nothing to do with either Watergate or her health. She had a mastectomy because of cancer in 1972.

"Many people are concerned about the difficulty of obtaining a divorce," says Maryland state delegate Frank Conway, who has just introduced a no-fault divorce bill into the state legislature. "If the chief executive is going to have problems getting one, how about the man on the street?"

He was, of course, referring to Gov. Harry Mandel's marital problems. Mandel left his wife last July, announcing he intended to marry another woman. Mrs. Mandel has objected to a divorce. Conway thinks his bill would take care of Mandel's problem, along with those of a lot of other constituents.

S.I. Hayakawa, president emeritus of San Francisco State University, has asked his attorneys to determine whether he may legally run for the Republican nomination for the U.S. Senate in June. Hayakawa, long a Democratic, was elected a Republican in August. But, under California law, he could be barred from seeking office because he did not switch parties 12 months before filing his candidacy. Hayakawa has his eye on the seat now occupied by Sen. Alan Cranston, a Democrat.

In the rich-get-richer department: David Rockefeller, chairman and chief executive officer of the Chase Manhattan Bank,

largest individual stockholder of the parent Chase Manhattan Corporation and one of the Rockefeller family, won \$75 in a lottery last week, held by the bank's officers' club. The lottery takes place when the club—with 1,720 officers—holds its annual dinner.

"This," said Mr. Rockefeller, "testifies to my faith in the equity of the system."

The Brando-Kashfi battle, now in its 13th year, seems to be over. Anna Kashfi, 36, has dropped a court petition, filed in Los Angeles, claiming that the Academy Award-winning actor had denied her visiting rights with their 15-year-old son, Christian Devi. She said that she and Marlon Brando are "working toward the same objective." They were married in 1957 and divorced two years later. Miss Kashfi has just remarried—and her son was at the ceremony last Sunday when she and her Los Angeles businessman James Hanzaford.

Conductor Eugene Ormandy was flabbergasted when he learned of a new Peking denunciation of Western music—it seems Beethoven and Schubert are bourgeois. Ormandy suggested that it might be a passing phase—he was specifically asked to conduct Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony when the Philadelphia Orchestra, which he conducts, went on tour of China last fall. The orchestra had not taken the necessary scores with it—so the Chinese provided them. Ormandy thinks that the request stemmed from Chiang Ching-kuo, also known as Chiang Kai-shek, a cultural overlord, who, he said, displayed a special liking for the work.

A collection of more than 300 photographs—inevitably by Ronald E. Gallea—of Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis is to be published in June by Sheed and Ward, Inc. of New York. Gallea is the photographer whom Mrs. Onassis has been trying to keep out of camera range for the past several years in a series of court actions.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

PLACE YOUR CLASSIFIED AD OR ENTER YOUR SUBSCRIPTION
at our office nearest you

BOOKS
"International Survey of Taxation and Living Costs" INBUCON
International Salary Research Unit, Schepersmastraat 77, Rotterdam, The Netherlands. Tel.: 010-47123. Telex: 20561.

EDUCATION
GREGG SHORTLAND, 62-10-18, 18 Rue Lavoisier, Paris-16. Tel.: 21-20-20. Telex: 21-20-20.

CAR RENTALS
AVIS rents cars at the Hotel Intercontinental, 100-100, rue de la Paix, Paris-1. Tel.: 21-20-20. Telex: 21-20-20.

AUTOMOBILES
We buy all American cars
JEAN CHARLES ADRIANOVICH, 25 Rue de la Paix, Paris-1. Tel.: 21-20-20. Telex: 21-20-20.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
2,500 IN FRANKS. Poems needed for new anthology. Send poetry for free evaluation to: Fritz F. F. (G) Kite Club, Court Road, London, W.14. Tel.: 01-834-1111.

SHOPPING
TABAC RHEIN, 100-100, rue de la Paix, Paris-1. Tel.: 21-20-20. Telex: 21-20-20.

BOOKS
MARK PROSE, 100-100, rue de la Paix, Paris-1. Tel.: 21-20-20. Telex: 21-20-20.

ANTIQUES
F. MONDRIAN beautiful watercolor, 1950-1960, 100-100, rue de la Paix, Paris-1. Tel.: 21-20-20. Telex: 21-20-20.

DIAMONDS
FINE diamonds in any price range, lowest wholesale prices. Full guarantee. Tel.: 21-20-20. Telex: 21-20-20.

QUALITY DIAMONDS
At first auction Antwerp prices. Jewellery from leading designers. Tel.: 21-20-20. Telex: 21-20-20.

VANGUARD DIAMONDS
RAC DONALD HOTEL, 221 AVE. LEXINGTON, N.Y. Tel.: 21-20-20. Telex: 21-20-20.

HOTELS-RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS
PARIS-UNION HOTEL, 44 R. de la Paix, Paris-1. Tel.: 21-20-20. Telex: 21-20-20.

PORTUGAL
ALFREDIA ALGARVE, HOTEL, 100-100, rue de la Paix, Paris-1. Tel.: 21-20-20. Telex: 21-20-20.

SWITZERLAND
GSTAAD, Cabana Hotel, 100-100, rue de la Paix, Paris-1. Tel.: 21-20-20. Telex: 21-20-20.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL
ONE MONTH OF HOLIDAYS on the Costa del Sol with full board 2 daily hours of Spanish lessons for 810. Amsterdam, Oct. 15-25. Tel.: 21-20-20. Telex: 21-20-20.

LOW COST FLIGHTS
Although the International Herald Tribune makes every reasonable effort to ensure the reliability of the low cost flight advertising below:

WHEN FLYING CONTACT:
Miles Direct, 100-100, rue de la Paix, Paris-1. Tel.: 21-20-20. Telex: 21-20-20.

NORTH AMERICAN TRAVEL CLUB
Worldwide economy flights. Tel.: 21-20-20. Telex: 21-20-20.

GUARANTEED: SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE
Tel.: 21-20-20. Telex: 21-20-20.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED
HOUSING PROBLEMS? Contact American Advisory Service, 100-100, rue de la Paix, Paris-1. Tel.: 21-20-20. Telex: 21-20-20.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
CANADA—Small factory building for sale, central Toronto. Tel.: 21-20-20. Telex: 21-20-20.

PERSONNEL WANTED
INTERIOR DESIGNER (architectural), 100-100, rue de la Paix, Paris-1. Tel.: 21-20-20. Telex: 21-20-20.

PLANT MANAGER-UK
American Company wants American plant manager for UK. Tel.: 21-20-20. Telex: 21-20-20.

Experienced Secretary
English-French Short-hand-Typist. Tel.: 21-20-20. Telex: 21-20-20.

LANGUAGE LABORATORY
FRENCH, 100-100, rue de la Paix, Paris-1. Tel.: 21-20-20. Telex: 21-20-20.

REAL ESTATE WANTED
PARIS BASED CHATELAIN of International Co. seeks top class manager. Tel.: 21-20-20. Telex: 21-20-20.

COMMERCIAL PREMISES
OUTSTANDING COMPANY, located in Paris. Tel.: 21-20-20. Telex: 21-20-20.

PERSONNEL WANTED
BILINGUAL SECRETARY (French/English) for Paris office. Tel.: 21-20-20. Telex: 21-20-20.

SITUATIONS WANTED
INTERESTING POSITION SOUGHT by Frenchman, 100-100, rue de la Paix, Paris-1. Tel.: 21-20-20. Telex: 21-20-20.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Bilingual, French-English, German-speaking. Tel.: 21-20-20. Telex: 21-20-20.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS
ENGLISH AD-PAIRES, 100-100, rue de la Paix, Paris-1. Tel.: 21-20-20. Telex: 21-20-20.

HELP WANTED
ALFRED GIL, 100-100, rue de la Paix, Paris-1. Tel.: 21-20-20. Telex: 21-20-20.

Be a NEW SUBSCRIBER and Save up to 47% of the newsstand price

Please send me the newspaper by mail for 3 months 6 months 12 months

Subscription Dept., International Herald Tribune, 21 R. de la Paix, 75-001 Paris, FRANCE.

Be a NEW SUBSCRIBER and Save up to 47% of the newsstand price

Please send me the newspaper by mail for 3 months 6 months 12 months

Subscription Dept., International Herald Tribune, 21 R. de la Paix, 75-001 Paris, FRANCE.